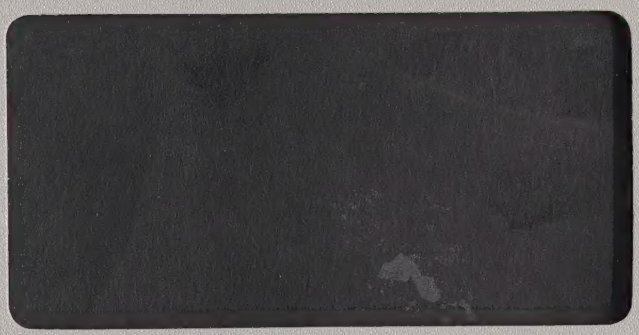
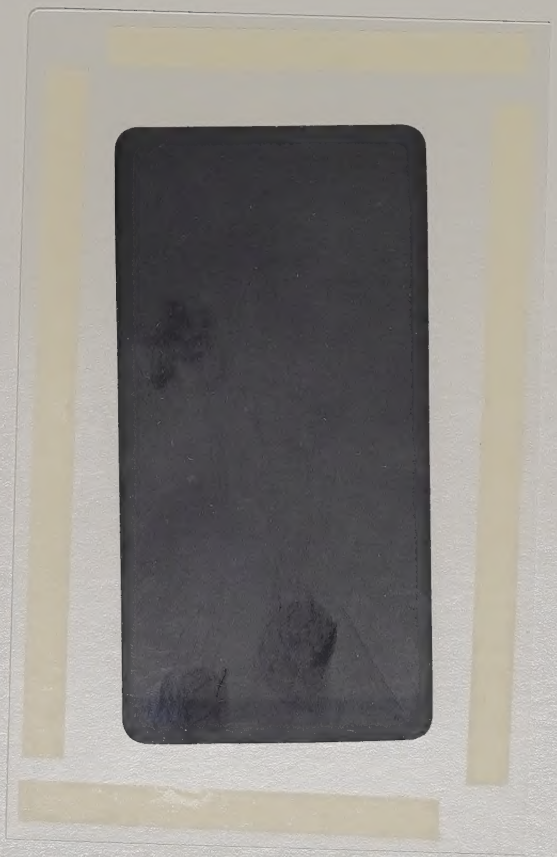
Anritsu



MP MASTER
MA25493

Read this manual before using the equipment.
Keep this manual with the equipment.



MG3641A/MG3642A
Synthesized Signal Generator
Operation Manual

Sixth Edition

Read this manual before using the equipment.
Keep this manual with the equipment.

Measurement Solutions
ANRITSU CORPORATION

JAN.
2002

Document No.: M-W1137AE-6.0

Safety Symbols

To prevent the risk of personal injury or loss related to equipment malfunction, Anritsu Corporation uses the following safety symbols to indicate safety-related information. Insure that you clearly understand the meanings of the symbols BEFORE using the equipment.

Symbols used in manual

DANGER ⚠ This indicates a very dangerous procedure that could result in serious injury or death if not performed properly.

WARNING ⚠ This indicates a hazardous procedure that could result in serious injury or death if not performed properly.

CAUTION ⚠ This indicates a hazardous procedure or danger that could result in light-to-severe injury, or loss related to equipment malfunction, if proper precautions are not taken.

Safety Symbols Used on Equipment and in Manual

(Some or all of the following five symbols may not be used on all Anritsu equipment. In addition, there may be other labels attached to products which are not shown in the diagrams in this manual.)

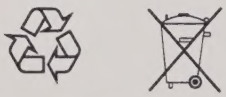
The following safety symbols are used inside or on the equipment near operation locations to provide information about safety items and operation precautions. Insure that you clearly understand the meanings of the symbols and take the necessary precautions BEFORE using the equipment.

This indicates a prohibited operation. The prohibited operation is indicated symbolically in or near the barred circle.

This indicates an obligatory safety precaution. The obligatory operation is indicated symbolically in or near the circle.

This indicates warning or caution. The contents are indicated symbolically in or near the triangle.

This indicates a note. The contents are described in the box.



These indicate that the marked part should be recycled.

MG3641A/MG3642A Synthesized Signal Generator
Operation Manual

10 March 1997 (First Edition)
23 May 2001 (Sixth Edition)

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Printed in Japan

For Safety

WARNING ⚠

1. ALWAYS refer to the operation manual when working near locations at which the alert mark shown on the left is attached. If the operation, etc., is performed without heeding the advice in the operation manual, there is a risk of personal injury. In addition, the equipment performance may be reduced.
   Moreover, this alert mark is sometimes used with other marks and descriptions indicating other dangers.

2. When supplying power to this equipment, connect the accessory 3-pin power cord to a 3-pin grounded power outlet. If a grounded 3-pin outlet is not available, before supplying power to the equipment, use a conversion adapter and ground the green wire, or connect the frame ground on the rear panel of the equipment to ground. If power is supplied without grounding the equipment, there is a risk of receiving a severe or fatal electric shock.

Repair

WARNING ⚠

3. This equipment cannot be repaired by the user. DO NOT attempt to open the cabinet or to disassemble internal parts. Only Anritsu-trained service personnel or staff from your sales representative with a knowledge of electrical fire and shock hazards should service this equipment. There are high-voltage parts in this equipment presenting a risk of severe injury or fatal electric shock to untrained personnel. In addition, there is a risk of damage to precision parts.

Falling Over

4. This equipment should be used in the correct position. If the cabinet is turned on its side, etc., it will be unstable and may be damaged if it falls over as a result of receiving a slight mechanical shock.

CAUTION ⚠

Changing Fuse

CAUTION ⚠

1. **Before changing the fuses, ALWAYS remove the power cord from the poweroutlet and replace the blown fuses. ALWAYS use new fuses of the type and rating specified on the fuse marking on the rear panel of the cabinet.**

   ___T indicates a time-lag fuse.
   ___A or F___ A indicate a normal fusing type fuse.

   There is risk of receiving a fatal electric shock if the fuses are replaced with the power cord connected.

Cleaning

2. **Keep the power supply and cooling fan free of dust.**
   - **Clean the power inlet regularly. If dust accumulates around the power pins, there is a risk of fire.**
   - **Keep the cooling fan clean so that the ventilation holes are not obstructed. If the ventilation is obstructed, the cabinet may overheat and catch fire.**

3. **Use two or more people to lift and move this equipment, or use a trolley. There is a risk of back injury, if this equipment is lifted by one person.**

Memory Back-up Battery

4. **The power for memory back-up of the MG3641A/MG3642A is supplied by a poly-carbomonofluoride lithium battery. This battery should only be replaced by a battery of the same type; since replacement can only be made by Anritsu, contact the nearest Anritsu representative when replacement is required. At the end of it's life, the battery should be recycled or disposed properly.**

   Note: The Battery life is about 7 years. Early battery replacement is recommended.

CAUTION ⚠

Storage Medium

5. The MG3641A/MG3642A stores data and programs using backed-up memories.
Data and programs may be lost due to improper use or failure.
Anritsu therefore recommends that you back up the memory.
ANRITSU CANNOT COMPENSATE FOR ANY MEMORY LOSS.

Please pay careful attention to the following points.

(Backed-up memory)
- **Isolate the memory from ststic electricity.**

Disposing of The Product

6. The MG3641A/MG3642A uses chemical compound semiconductor including arsenic.
At the end of its life, the MG3641A/MG3642A should be recycled or disposed properly according to the local disposal regulations.

(Blank)

Equipment Certificate

Anritsu Corporation certifies that this equipment was tested before shipment using calibrated measuring instruments with direct traceability to public testing organizations recognized by national research laboratories including the Electrotechnical Laboratory, the National Research Laboratory and the Communication Research laboratory, and was found to meet the published specifications.

Anritsu Warranty

Anritsu Corporation will repair this equipment free-of-charge if a malfunction occurs within 1 year after shipment due to a manufacturing fault, provided that this warranty is rendered void under any or all of the following conditions.

- The fault is outside the scope of the warranty conditions described in the operation manual.
- The fault is due to misoperation, misuse, or unauthorized modification or repair of the equipment by the customer.
- The fault is due to severe usage clearly exceeding normal usage.
- The fault is due to improper or insufficient maintenance by the customer.
- The fault is due to natural disaster including fire, flooding and earthquake, etc.
- The fault is due to use of non-specified peripheral equipment, peripheral parts, consumables, etc.
- The fault is due to use of a non-specified power supply or in a non-specified installation location.

In addition, this warranty is valid only for the original equipment purchaser. It is not transferable if the equipment is resold.

Anritsu Corporation will not accept liability for equipment faults due to unforeseen and unusual circumstances, nor for faults due to mishandling by the customer.

Anritsu Corporation Contact

If this equipment develops a fault, contact Anritsu Corporation or its representatives at the address in this manual.

(Blank)

CE Marking

Anritsu affixes the CE Conformity Marking on the following product (s) in accordance with the Council Directive 93/68/EEC to indicate that they conform with the EMC directive of the European Union (EU).

CE Conformity Marking

CE

1. Product Name/Model Name

Product Name: Synthesized Signal Generator
Model Name: MG3641A, MG3642A

2. Applied Directive

EMC: Council Directive 89/336/EEC
LVD: Council Directive 73/23/EEC

3. Applied Standards

EMC:

Emission: EN61326: 1997/A1: 1998 (Class A)
Immunity: EN61326: 1997/A1: 1998 (Annex A)

	Performance Criteria*
IEC61000-4-2 (ESD)	B
IEC61000-4-3 (EMF)	A
IEC61000-4-4 (Burst)	B
IEC61000-4-5 (Surge)	B
IEC61000-4-6 (CRF)	A
IEC61000-4-8 (RPFMF)	A
IEC61000-4-11 (V dip/short)	B

*: Performance Criteria

A: During testing normal performance within the specification limits.

B: During testing, temporary degradation, or loss of function or which is self-recovering.

Harmonic current emissions:

EN61000-3-2: 1995/A2: 1998 (Class D equipment)

LVD:EN61010-1: 1993/A2: 1995 (Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2)

Anritsu affixes the C-tick marking on the following product (s) in accordance with the regulation to indicate that they conform with the EMC framework of Australia/New Zealand

C-tick marking

N274

1. Product Name/Model Name

Product Name: Synthesized Signal Generator
Model Name: MG3641A, MG3642A

2. Applied Standards

EMC:

Emission:

AS/NZS 2064.1/2 (ISM, Group 1, Class A equipment)

Immunity:

AS/NZS 4252.1

	*Performance Criteria
IEC61000-4-2 (ESD)	B
IEC61000-4-3 (EMF)	A
IEC61000-4-4 (Burst)	B
IEC61000-4-5 (Surge)	B
IEC61000-4-6 (CRF)	A
IEC61000-4-8 (RPFMF)	A
IEC61000-4-11 (V dip/short)	B

*: Performance Criteria

A: During testing normal performance within the specification limits.

B: During testing, temporary degradation, or loss of function or which is self-recovering.

Power Line Fuse Protection

For safety, Anritsu products have either one or two fuses in the AC power lines as requested by the customer when ordering.

Single fuse: A fuse is inserted in one of the AC power lines.

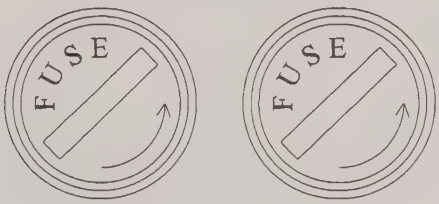
Double fuse: A fuse is inserted in each of the AC power lines.

Example 1: An example of the single fuse is shown below:

Fuse Holder

Example 2: An example of the double fuse is shown below:

Fuse Holders



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SECTION 1
GENERAL

1.1 Brief Description

The MG3641A/MG3642A is a synthesized signal generator capable of outputing highly accurate, highly pure signals over a broad frequency range.

The extremely excellent spurious characteristics and leakage characteristics offer to make the signal generator most suitable to evaluate sensitivity characteristics and interference characteristics, which comprise the basic performance of radio equipment.

Meanwhile, the signal generator can also be used to test communication systems operating with a variety of modulation methods, such as a pager system, since it provides diverse modulation functions and frequency modulation with good carrier frequency stability.

Its output level can be corrected over the entire frequency range. Because the signal generator allows to select high level outputs and high resolutions, it can also serve to test various high frequency components.

The generator displays its basic functions, such as frequency, output level, and memory addresses, on a 7-segment display unit. For those functions which require to have many parameters set, such as modulation, sweep function, etc., it adopts the multimenu display. Moreover, the generator boasts of an outstanding operability, since it comes equipped with a dedicated rotary knob and step keys for setting output levels.

1.2 Operation Manual

This operation manual contains 9 sections and 5 appendixes. The format and outline of each section is described below.

Table 1-1

Section	Title	Contents
1	GENERAL	Description of the MG3641A/MG3642A (standard configuration, specifications), optional accessories and peripheral equipment, and outline of operation manual.
2	PRECAUTION	Operations to be performed before powering-up the MG3641A/MG3642A
3	PANEL LAYOUT	Layout, function and method of preparative operation of components such as keys, connectors, knobs, and indicators on both the front and rear panels.
4	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	Details of manual operation (local operation) of the front and rear panels. (Except for remote control by GPIB)
5	MEASUREMENT	Explains how to measure the sensitivity and selectivity, giving typical examples using the signal generator
6	GPIB	Remote-control operational procedure and description of device messages
7	PERFORMANCE TEST	Description of the measuring unit and performance test required to test the performance of this device
8	CALIBRATION	Description of the calibration as the preventive maintenance to prevent the performance from reducing.
9	STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION	Daily maintenance, long period storage, re-packing and transportation
APPENDIX	A INITIALSETTINGS	
	B FUNCTION KEY TRANSITION DIAGRAM	
	C FRONT AND REAR PANEL LAYOUT	
	D INDEX	
	E PERFORMANCE TEST RESULT SHEET	

1.3 Composition of Devices

The composition of standard accessories to the MG3641A/MG3642A will be explained in this section.

1.3.1 Standard Composition

The table below shows the standard composition of devices for the MG3641A/MG3642A.

Table 1-2. Standard Composition of Devices

Item	Model/Symbol	Product Name	Q'ty	Remarks
Main unit	MG3641A/ MG3642A	Synthesized signal generator	1	
Accessories		Power cord	1	Length: approx. 2.6 m
	B0325	GPIB shield cap	1	
	F0013 or F0012	Fuse	1	Two of 5 A (T5 A 250 V) for 100 VAC system or Two of 3.15 A (T3.15 A 250 V), for 200 VAC system
	W1137AE	Operation manual	1	English version
	W1137BE	Service manual	1	English version

1.3.2 Options

The table below lists options for the MG3641A/MG3642A.

Table 1-3. Options

Option No.	Model number/ Order number	Name	
01	MG3641A/ MG3642A-01	Reference Crystal Oscillator	Frequency: 10 MHz Aging rate: 5×10^{-10}/day Temperature caracteristics: $\pm5\times10^{-9}$ (at 0 to 50°C)
11	MG3641A/ MG3642A-11	Pulse modulator	ON/OFF ratio: >80 dB Rise time/fall time: <100 ns Minimum pulse width: <500 ns Pulse repetition frequency: DC to 1 MHz Maximum delay time: <100 ns Overshoot/ringing: <20 % Video feed through: <20 % Pulse modulation signal: External, BNC connector on the rear panel, 50 Ω/600 Ω, TTL(Positive logic)
21	MG3641A/ MG3642A-21	AF synthesizer	Frequency : 0.01 Hz to 400 kHz (sine wave) : 0.01 Hz to 50 kHz (triangular, square, sawtooth wave) Resolution : 0.01 Hz Wave form: sine wave, triangular wave, square wave, sawtooth wave Frequency accuracy: Equal to the accuracy of the reference oscillator.
22	MG3641A/ MG3642A-22	FSK encoder	2-level FSK, 4-level FSK

1.4 Application Parts

The table below lists application parts for the MG3641A/MG3642A, which are all optional purchase items.

Table 1-4. Application Parts

Model/Symbol	Product Name	Remarks
J0576B	Coaxial cord	N-P·5D-2W·N-P, 1 m
J1027A	Coaxial cord	BNC-P·RG58A/U·BNC-P, 1 m
J0007	GPIB cable	408JE-101, 1 m
J0008	GPIB cable	408JE-102, 2 m
MP51A	Pad	Conversion from 75 Ω system to 50 Ω system
MP52A	Pad	Conversion from 50 Ω system to 75 Ω system
MA1612A	Four-port junction pad	5 to 3000 MHz, 50 Ω
MP721□	Fixed attenuator	DC to 12.4 GHz, 3, 6, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 dB

1.5 Specifications

Carrier Frequency	Range	125 kHz to 1040 MHz: MG3641A 125 kHz to 2080 MHz: MG3642A	
	Resolution	0.01 Hz	
	Accuracy	Dependent on the accuracy of the reference oscillator. In the FM modulation, Accuracy of reference frequency ±(0.3 % of FM deviation setting +5 Hz)	
	Internal reference oscillator *1	Frequency	10 MHz
		Aging rate	$\pm 5\times10^{-9}$/day
		Startup characteristics	1×10^{-7}/10 min. (reference after 24-hour operation)
		Temperature stability	$\pm 3\times10^{-8}$ (0 to 50°C)
	External reference input	5/10 MHz, ±10 ppm, ≥0.7 Vp–p/50 Ω (AC coupling) BNC connector on the rear panel	
	Buffer output	10 MHz, TTL level (DC coupling) BNC connector on the rear panel	
	Switching time	Response time from last command, till the preset frequency ±0.1 ppm is obtained, under external control: <40 ms	
Output level	Range	–143 to +17 dBm (Permissible setting range: –143 to +23 dBm)	
	Unit	dBm, dBμ, V, mV, μV (Switching between terminated-voltage display and open-voltage display is possible for dBμ, V, mV and μV)	
	Resolution	0.01dB	
	Frequency response	With reference to 0 dBm ±0.5 dB ±1.0 dB (With pulse modulation on)*2	
	Accuracy	With pulse modulation off ±1 dB (≤+17 dBm, ≥–127 dBm) ±3 dB (<–127 dBm) With pulse modulation on*2 ±1 dB (≤+12 dBm, ≥–127 dBm) ±3 dB (<–127 dBm)	
	Impedance	50 Ω, type N connector VSWR: <1.5 (≤–3 dBm) <2.5 (>–3 dBm)	
	Switching time	Response time from last command, till the final level ±0.5 dB is obtained, under external control: <50 ms (Normal mode) <100 ms (Level safety mode) <10 ms (continuous mode)	
	Special setting mode	Level continuous mode: Level can be varied over a range of the set value ±10 dB, without interruptions of the output Level safety mode: Level is narrowed to prevent spike-like signals from appearing when the mechanical attenuator is working.	

*1 Available up to 5×10^{-10}/day with Reference Crystal Oscillator(Opt.01)

*2 Only with Pulse Modulator(Opt. 11) installed

Specifications (continued)

<table>
<tr><td>Output level</td><td>Interference radiation distortion</td><td>When measured with 50 Ω-terminated voltage using a two-loop antenna of 25 mm in diameter at 25 mm away from the case:
<0.1 μV (At the output frequency)
<1 μV (Over the frequency range, at multimenu display OFF)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Signal Purity</td><td>Spurious</td><td>In CW mode and with reference to ≤+7 dBm:
Harmonics: <–30 dBc
Non-harmonics: <–100 dBc (≥15 kHz offset)
Those related to power: <–40 dBc (<15 kHz offset)</td></tr>
<tr><td>SSB phase noise</td><td>In CW mode and with reference to 20 kHz offset:
<–140 dBc/Hz (≥10 MHz, <256 MHz)
<–136 dBc/Hz (≥256 MHz, <512 MHz)
<–130 dBc/Hz (≥512 MHz, ≤1040 MHz)
<–124 dBc/Hz (>1040 MHz, MG3642A)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residual AM</td><td>With reference to ≥500 kHz, CW mode, +7 dBm and in a 50 Hz to 15 kHz demodulation band:
<–80 dBc</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Residual FM</td><td>In CW mode and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band:
<4 Hzrms (≥10 MHz, <512 MHz)
<8 Hzrms (≥512 MHz, ≤1040 MHz)
<16 Hzrms (>1040 MHz, MG3642A)
In CW mode and in a 50 Hz to 15 kHz demodulation band:
<5 Hzrms (≥10 MHz, <512 MHz)
<10 Hzrms (≥512 MHz, ≤1040 MHz)
<20 Hzrms (>1040 MHz, MG3642A)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Amplitude modulation</td><td>Range</td><td>0 to 100 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resolution</td><td>0.1 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>With reference to ≥0.4 MHz, ≤+7 dBm, AM≤90 %, Source=Int1 1 kHz, and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band:
±(5 % of set value +2 %)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Modulation frequency response</td><td>In ≤+7 dBm and ±1 dB Bandwidth:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Carrier frequency</th><th rowspan="2">Lower limit frequency</th><th colspan="2">Upper limit frequency</th></tr>
<tr><th>AM = 30 %</th><th>AM = 90 %</th></tr>
<tr><td>≥0.4 MHz, <0.5 MHz</td><td rowspan="5">DC (Ext DC couple)
20 Hz (Ext AC couple)</td><td>2 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥0.5 MHz, <2 MHz</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>5 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥2 MHz, <32 MHz</td><td colspan="2">20 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥32 MHz, <64 MHz</td><td colspan="2">50 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥64 MHz</td><td colspan="2">50 kHz
100 kHz (3 dB Bandwith)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Distortion</td><td>With reference to ≥0.4 MHz, ≤+7 dBm, Source = Int1 1 kHz:
<–40 dB (AM = 30 %)
<–30 dB (AM = 90 %)</td></tr>
</table>

Specifications (continued)

Amplitude modulation	Incidental FM	With reference to ≥0.4 MHz, ≤+7 dBm, AM≤30 %, Source=Int1 1 kHz, and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band: <200 Hzpeak
	Modulation signal source	Any one out of the internal modulation signal sources (Int1, Int2, Int3) and external modulation inputs (Ext1, Ext2) can be selected.
	Modulation signal polarity	Can be switched between positive and negative.
Frequency modulation	Range	0 to 125 Hz (≥125 kHz, <250 kHz) 0 to 250 Hz (≥250 kHz, <500 kHz) 0 to 500 Hz (≥500 kHz, <1 MHz) 0 to 1 kHz (≥1 MHz, <2 MHz) 0 to 2 kHz (≥2 MHz, <4 MHz) 0 to 4 kHz (≥4 MHz, <8 MHz) 0 to 10 kHz (≥8 MHz, <16 MHz) 0 to 25.6 kHz (≥16 MHz, <32 MHz) 0 to 51.2 kHz (≥32 MHz, <64 MHz) 0 to 102 kHz (≥64 MHz, <128 MHz) 0 to 256 kHz (≥128 MHz, <256 MHz) 0 to 512 kHz (≥256 MHz, <512 MHz) 0 to 1024 kHz (≥512 MHz, ≤1040 MHz) 0 to 2048 kHz (>1040 MHz, MG3642A)
	Resolution	1 Hz (0 to 4.000 kHz deviation) 10 Hz (4.010 to 10.000 kHz deviation) 25 Hz (10.025 to 25.600 kHz deviation) 50 Hz (25.65 to 51.20 kHz deviation) 100 Hz (51.30 to 102.00 kHz deviation) 250 Hz (102.25 to 256.00 kHz deviation) 500 Hz (256.5 to 512.0 kHz deviation) 1 kHz (513 to 1024 kHz deviation) 1 kHz (1025 to 2048 kHz deviation, MG3642A)
	Accuracy	With reference to ≥0.4 MHz, Source=Int1 1 kHz, and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band: ±(5 % of set value +10 Hz) (≥0.4 MHz, <512 MHz) ±(5 % of set value +20 Hz) (≥512 MHz, ≤1040 MHz) ±(5 % of set value +40 Hz) (>1040 MHz, MG3642A)
	Modulation frequency response	In a ±1 dB bandwidth DC (Ext DC couple) or 20 Hz (Ext AC couple) to 20 kHz (≥0.4 MHz, <10 MHz) DC (Ext DC couple) or 20 Hz (Ext AC couple) to 100 kHz (≥10 MHz)
	Distortion	With reference to ≥16 MHz: –40 dB (FM=3.5 kHz deviation, and Source=Int1 1 kHz), –45 dB (FM=22.5 kHz deviation, and Source=Int1 1 kHz)
	Incidental AM	With reference to ≥64 MHz, ≤+7 dBm, FM 100 kHz deviation, Source=Int1 1 kHz, and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band: <1 %peak
	External modulation group delay	With reference to ≥10 MHz, Source=Ext DC coupling, and modulation rate ≤100 kHz: <30 µs
	Modulation signal source	Any one out of the internal modulation signal sources (Int1, Int2, Int3) and external modulation inputs (Ext1, Ext2) can be selected for each of FM1 and FM2.
	Modulation signal polarity	Can be switched between positive and negative independently for FM1 and FM2.

Specifications (continued)

Pulse modulation	See specifications of options.	
Modulation signal source	Internal modulation (Int1)	Frequency: 400 Hz/1 kHz (Switched over) Frequency accuracy: Equal to the accuracy of the reference oscillator.
	Internal modulation (Int2, Int3)	See specifications of options.
	External modulation (Ext1, Ext2)	Optimum input level: Approx. 2 Vp–p Input impedance: 600 Ω, BNC connector on the front panel Coupling: Switchable between AC/DC
AF Output	Output signal source	Any one out of the internal modulation signal sources (Int1, Int2, Int3) and external modulation inputs (Ext1, Ext2) can be selected.
	Output level	0 to 4 Vp–p
	Output level resolution	1 mVp–p
	Output level accuracy	In Source=Int1 1 kHz: ±(5% of set value + 2 mVp-p)
	Impedance	600 Ω, BNC connector on the front panel
Simultaneous modulation		Simultaneous modulation, AM depth and FM deviation can be set independently for all combinations, except for a combination of AM and pulse modulation.
Sweep function	Sweep parameter	Frequency, Output level, and Memory
	Sweep pattern	Frequency sweep (Start/Stop): Liner (Stepsize specified, number of points specified) Log (1 % specified) Frequency sweep (Center/Span): Liner (Stepsize specified, number of points specified) Level sweep (Start/Stop): dB (Stepsize specified, number of points specified) Sweep in continuous mode (max. 20 dB width) Level sweep (Center/Span): dB (Stepsize specified, number of points specified) Sweep in continuous mode (max. 20 dB width) Memory sweep (Start/Stop)
	Sweep mode	Auto, Single, Manual
	Sweep time	Setting range 1 ms to 600 s/point, Resolution 10 μs/point (actual sweep time depends on each parameter switching time.)
	Auxiliary outputs	X-Output : BNC connector on the rear panel Staircase sawtooth wave worm Start point of sweep: 0 V Stop point of sweep: +10 V Z-Output : BNC connector on the rear panel TTL level When sweeping: H-level Blanking-Output : BNC connector on the rear panel TTL level When switched: L-level Marker-Output : BNC connector on the rear panel TTL level When marker matches: H-level

Specifications (continued)

Other functions	Relative value display	Carrier frequency and output level
	Offset display	Carrier frequency and output level
	Memory	1000 panel setting conditions can be stored and recalled. Recall mode: All panel settings, Frequency only, Frequency and Level.
	Trigger function	Can control the operation (except power-on, Preset key, Local key, and rotary knob) with the sequence stored in preset program, which is triggered by the external TTL trigger signal from rear-panel BNC connector. Max. number of sequence steps of trigger program: 20 steps
	Backup	When switched on, the generator restores the same setting conditions that existed immediately before it was last powered off. However, the following are not restored: • Data which was in the middle of entry • Remote status • Data which was in the middle of GPIB transfer • Operating status of RPP
	GPIB	Can control all the functions, except for those of the power switch, local key, rotary knobs and knob resolution set keys. Interface: SH1, AH1, T5, L3, TE0, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C0, E2
Reverse power protection	Maximum reverse input power	50 W (≤1040 MHz), 25 W (1040 to 2080 MHz, MG3642A only) ±50 Vac
General	Power	Voltage: *Vac (Up to max. 250 V) Frequency: 47.5 to 63 Hz, 380 to 420 Hz Capacity: 200 VAmax
	Environmental performance	Working temperature range: 0 to 50°C Storage temperature range: –30 to 71°C
	Dimensions and mass	177 H×320 W×451 Dmm, ≤20 kg

* Please specify a nominal voltage in the range from 100 and 240 V when ordering the product.

<Option>

■ Option 01 (Reference crystal oscillator)

● Frequency	10MHz
● Aging rate	5×10^{-10}/day
● Temperature characteristics	$\pm5\times10^{-9}$ (0 to 50°C)

■ Option 11 (Pulse modulator)

● Frequency	0.125 to 2080MHz
● On/Off ratio	>80dB
● Rise/Fall time	<100ns
● Min. pulse width	<500ns
● Pulse repetition frequency	DC to 1MHz
● Max. delay time	<100ns
● Overshoot/ringing	<20%
● Video feed through	<20%
● Pulse modulation signal	External, rear-panel BNC connector, 50/600 Ω, TTL (positive logic)

■ Option 21 (AF synthesizer)

● Frequency	0.01Hz to 400kHz (sine wave) 0.01Hz to 50kHz (triangular wave, square wave, sawtooth wave)
● Resolution	0.01Hz
● Waveform	Sine, triangular, square, sawtooth
● Frequency accuracy	Same as reference oscillator

■ Option 22 (FSK encoder)

● Frequency shift amount: Shifts frequency depending on data state, as below.
- ($Data2^1$, $Data2^0$)=(0, 0): -FM deviation set value
- ($Data2^1$, $Data2^0$)=(0, 1): -FM deviation set value/3
- ($Data2^1$, $Data2^0$)=(1, 0): +FM deviation set value
- ($Data2^1$, $Data2^0$)=(1, 1): +FM deviation set value/3

● Setting frequency: Set frequency for data input in the following timing.
- Free: Shift frequency at data input.
- Rise Trig: Shift frequency at rising edge of external clock.
- Fall Trig: Shift frequency at falling edge of external clock.

● Baseband filter: Following filters can be used to pass signal.
- Filter type: 10th-order Besser filter
- Cutoff frequency: 100Hz to 30kHz(-3dB)
- Set resolution: Upper 2 digits

● FM deviation accuracy: Same as that of MG3641A/MG3642A, with restriction of no baseband filter (by-passed)

● External modulation signal input
- $Data2^0$: Rear-panel BNC connector (Int Mod Cont 2)
  TTL level, pull-down
- $Data2^1$: Rear-panel BNC connector (Int Mod Cont 1)
  TTL level, pull-down

● External clock signal input
- Ext Clock: Rear-panel BNC connector (Int Mod Cont 3)
  TTL level, pull-up

(Blank)

SECTION 2
PRECAUTION

This section describes the preparatory work which must be performed before using the MG3641A/MG3642A Synthesized Signal Generator and the precautions relating to (1) installation and (2) power supply. For GPIB cable connection, address setting, etc, see Section 6.

2.1 Installation Precautions

This paragraph describes the MG3641A/MG3642A Synthesized Signal Generator installation precautions and mechanical assembly procedure for mounting the MG3641A/MG3642A in a rack.

2.1.1 Installation site environmental conditions

(1) Location to avoid

The MG3641A/MG3642A operates normally at ambient temperatures of 0° to 50°C.

However, for best performance, do not use or store it in locations where:

- It may be subjected to strong vibrations
- It may be exposed to extreme humidity or dust
- It may be exposed to direct sunlight
- It may be exposed to explosive gases

To maintain stable measurement for a long time, in addition to meeting the conditions listed above, the MG3641A/MG3642A should be used at stable room temperatures and where the AC line voltage fluctuations are small.

CAUTION: *If the MG3641A/MG3642A is used at room temperature after being used or stored at a low temperature for a long time, condensation may occur inside the instrument which could cause short circuiting. Always ensure that the MG3641A/MG3642A is thoroughly dry before turning on the power.*

(2) Fan clearance

To prevent excessive temperature increase inside the MG3641A/MG3642A, a cooling fan is mounted on the rear panel. Leave a space of at least 10 cm between the rear panel and walls, peripheral devices, obstructions, etc. so that air flow is not obstructed. Do not use the MG3641A/MG3642A on its side.

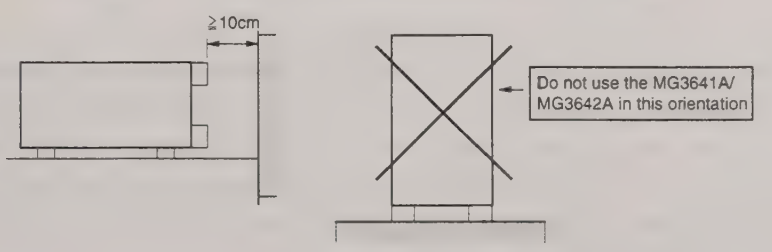


Fig. 2-1. Clearance for Fan

To protect circuits from an abnormal rise in the internal temperature, the MG3641A/MG3642A has a built-in thermal protector. When the thermal protector operates, the MG3641A/MG3642A enters stand-by status (the stby lamp lights).

If the thermal protector starts operating, check conditions surrounding the device and, after lowering the temperature sufficiently, reset switch [illegible] on the rear panel. If the thermal protector enters operation repeatedly, the fan may be broken. In this case, have it repaired.

2.2 Safety Measures

This section explains the safety measures required in any case to prevent the operator from being endangered and avoid device damage and serious system-down.

2.2.1 General power supply safety measures

CAUTION ⚠

Before power-on	:	Be sure to ground the MG3641A/MG3642A. If the power is turned on without the protective grounding, it may result in an electric shock causing death or injury. Also be sure to check the AC line voltage. Applying an abnormal power exceeding the determined value to the device may damage the device and cause fire.
During power supply	:	To maintain the MG3641A/MG3642A, the operator may have to check and adjust the internal units while opening its cover during power supply. The internal units contain some high-voltage dangerous parts. If the operator touches them carelessly, it may result in an electric shock that affects a person's life and injury. For maintenance of this device, contact qualified service personnel.

2.2.2 Reverse power input to RF output connector

The MG3641A/MG3642A has a reverse power protector in the output unit to protect the internal circuits from a reverse input overpower. The reverse power protector can protect the following power:

- ±50 Vdc
- 50 W (Up to 1040 MHz)
- 25 W (1040 to 2080 MHz, MG3642A)

CAUTION ⚠

The reverse power protector uses a mechanical switch. If a reverse power is applied frequently, the contact is consumed. To use this protector, take maximum care not to apply a reverse power. Also never release the reverse power protector as a reverse power remains applied, or a fault will occur in the reverse power protector. The impedance of the RF output connector is opened during operation of the reverse power circuit. Be careful to avoid damage due to a mismatched transmitter, etc.

2.3 Mounting the MG3641A/MG3642A in the Frame

An optional rack mount kit is required to mount the MG3641A/MG3642A in the frame. For the mounting method, refer to the illustration appended to the rack mount kit.

2.4 Preparation Before Power-On

The MG3641A/MG3642A normally operates by connecting the power having the voltage range +10 % to –15 % for the specified nominal voltage 100 to 240 Vac. However, the safety measures are required to avoid the following before the AC power is supplied:

- Accident resulting in injury or death caused by electric shock
- Internal unit damage by abnormal voltage
- Trouble by earth current

To protect the user's safety and call a user's attention, WARNING and CAUTION are indicated on the rear panel as follows:

WARNING ⚠

NO OPERATOR SERVICE-
ABLE PARTS INSIDE.
REFER SERVICING TO
QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

Warning
This measuring instrument that is a precision electronic device has some dangerous parts. The user cannot repair this device, so do not disassemble this device. For services of this device, contact your qualified service personnel.

CAUTION ⚠

FOR CONTINUED FIRE
PROTECTION. REPLACE
ONLY WITH SPECIFIED
TYPE AND RATED FUSE.

Caution
Use a specified type and rated contents when replacing a fuse. Using an illegal fuse may result in a fire.

The user must therefore take the safety measures described in the following pages.

2.4.1 Protective grounding

(1) Grounding by 3-pole AC outlet

When a 3-pole (ground type 2-pole) AC outlet is available, the polarity of the 3-pole power plug matches that of the power, and the MG3641A/MG3642A frame is connected to earth potential when the power cord is plugged into the AC outlet. Therefore, the FG terminal (rear panel) does not have to be grounded. The 3-pole to 2-pole conversion adapter is not required.

(2) Connecting the frame ground (FG) terminal

When a 3-pole AC outlet is not available and it is difficult to ground the green earth cable of the conversion adapter, ground the FG terminal directly to earth potential. See Figure 2-2.

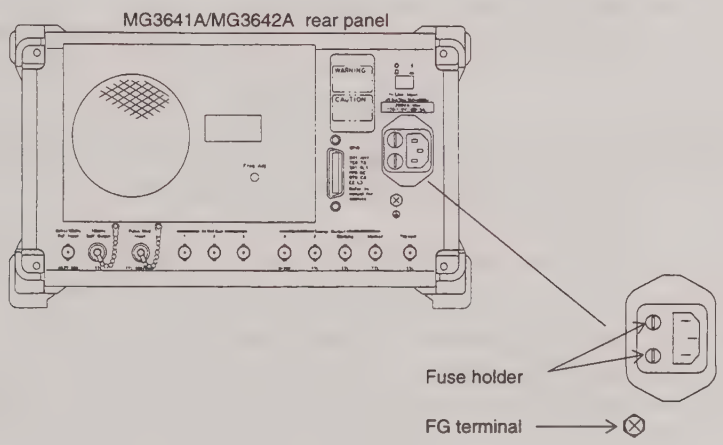


Fig. 2-2. FG Terminal

2.4.2 Fuse Replacement

The MG3641A/MG3642A is supplied with two 5 A or 3.15 A fuses shown in Table 1-2. The fuses are to be loaded inside the fuse holders shown in Figure 2-2.

If a fuse blows, locate the fault and correct the cause before replacing.

CAUTION ⚠

If a fuse is replaced with the power turned on, there may be an electric shock hazard. Before replacing a fuse, turn off the POWER switch and unplug the power cord from the AC outlet.

If the power is turned on without the protective grounding, there may be an electric shock hazard. When the AC power voltage is unsuitable, the internal equipment may be damaged by an abnormal power.

Before turning on the power again after replacing a fuse, perform either protective grounding measures described in Section 2.4.1 and check that the AC line voltage is suitable.

CAUTION ⚠

If there are no spare fuses, check that the replacement you obtain is of the same type, rated voltage and current as the original.

If the fuse is not of the same type, it may not fit the holder, contact may be poor, or the fusing time may be too long.

If the rated voltage and current of the replacement fuse are too high and trouble recurs, the new fuse may not blow and the instrument could catch fire.

Take these safety measures before replacing a fuse in the following procedure:

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Set the POWER switch to OFF and unplug the power cord from the AC outlet.
2.	Turn the fuse-holder cap (see Figure 2-2) counterclockwise and remove the cap together with the fuse.
3.	Remove the blown fuse from the fuse cap and replace it with a spare fuse. (Direction arbitrary)
4.	Refit the cap and clockwise turn it with a standard screwdriver until it will turn no further.

SECTION 3
PANEL LAYOUT

3.1 Panel Layout

This section explains the keys, switches, display, and connectors on the front and rear panels of the MG3641A/ MG3642A synthesized signal generator.

3.1.1 Front panel layout

This paragraph outlines the switches and connectors arranged on the front panel.

No	Name, display	Description
1	[F1], [F2], [F3], [F4], and [F5] keys	Used to select and execute the functions corresponding to the key menus displayed on the multi-menu display.
2	Multi-menu display	Displays the operation and state of the modulation, sweep, etc.
3	[More] key	Displays the next page of the multi-menu on the same layer when the current menu has multiple pages
4	Uncal lamp	Lights for the incorrect setting or abnormal operation. Error contents are displayed in the error message area of the multi-menu display.
5	CW and Mod lamp	Displays the current modulation state. The CW lamp lights on without modulation; the Mod lamp lights on with modulation.
6	Memory display	Displays the memory address in the memory mode.
7	Frequency display	Displays the carrier frequency.
8	Output level display	Displays the output level.
9	F-Ofs and L-Ofs lamps	The F-Ofs lamp lights on when the frequency is in offset mode. The L-Ofs lamp lights on when the output level is in offset mode.
10	EMF lamp	The EMF lamp lights on together with the unit lamp when the output level display indicates the open voltage.
11	Cont lamp	Lights on in the output-level continuous mode.
12	[Rel Freq] and [Rel Level] keys	Display the frequency or level in the relative value, respectively. Pressing either key switches to the respective relative display assuming the current frequency or output level as reference value 0. The key lamp then lights on. When either key is pressed in the relative display mode, its lamp goes off and the display returns to the ordinary frequency or output level value. If either key is pressed following the Shift key in the relative or offset display mode, the currently output true frequency or output level is displayed, respectively.
13	Output Level Step [^] and [v] key	Steps up or down the output level. Pressing the v key following the Shift key switches to the output level continuous mode. Pressing the ^ key following the Shift key releases the continuous mode.

No	Name, display	Description
14	Output Level Rotary Knob, Resolution [<] and [>] keys	Specifies the rotary knob for varying the output level and its resolution. When the > key is pressed following the Shift key, the resolution of the rotary knob matches the step size of the step key, and the knob can be set up and down with an arbitrary level step size.
15	RF Output connector	Outputs the MG3641A/MG3642A output signal with impedance 50 Ω.
16	[RF Off/On] key	Turns on or off a signal from the RF output connector. In the off mode, the key lamp lights on. When the reverse power protector operates by applying a reverse power, if this key is pressed following the Shift key, the device returns to the ordinary state.
17	Entry [GHz/wdBm], [MHz/dBμ], [kHz/mV], and [Hz/μV] keys	A unit key used to enter each parameter with a numeric value using the ten keys and decide the numeric value. Select a unit according to each input parameter and press an appropriate one.
18	Entry, [0] through [9], [–/+], and [BS] keys	Ten keys used to enter each parameter with a numeric value and backspace key used to erase an erroneously entered digit.
19	Entry [Shift] key	To operate a key displayed in blue characters on the panel, first press this key (its lamp lights on), then press the required key.
20	Entry [Frequency], [Level], [Modulation], and [Memory] keys	Header keys used to select the ten keys, step keys in the edit zone, or rotary knob function. Pressing one of four keys turns on its lamp and validates a value entered using the ten keys as a parameter. One lamp indicating the edit zone function then lights on and the step key and rotary knob function are selected. However, the Level key has the output level step key and rotary knob, and the edit zone function is not modified. Pressing the Frequency or Level key following the Shift key places each step key into the step size entry state. Then, use the ten keys and unit key to set a value. Pressing the Modulation key following the Shift key sets the memory set mode that enables to store and clear memory contents.
21	AF output connector	Outputs a signal of the modulation signal source with impedance 600 Ω.
22	Edit Step [^] and [v] keys	Steps up or down the parameter specified with the Entry key or on the multi-menu display.
23	Edit Rotary Knob Resolution [<] and [>] key	Specifies the rotary knob for varying the parameter specified with the Entry key or on the multi-menu display and its resolution. When the > key is pressed following the Shift key, the resolution of the rotary knob matches the step size of the step key, and the knob can be set up and down with an arbitrary level step size. (This function is valid only at setting of a frequency.)
24	Mod Input Ext1 and Ext2 connectors	An external modulation signal input connector. The appropriate input level is 2 Vp-p. If the input signal level is lower than that value, the "▲" lamp lights on; otherwise, the "▼" lamp lights on to notify that the input signal level is not appropriate.
25	Edit Frequency, Modulation, and Memory lamps	Indicate the parameter for which the rotary knob and step key in the edit zone are valid currently. All the lamps go off when a parameter is selected on the multi-menu display.

No	Name, display	Description
26	[Stby/On] switch	Switches the standby mode to the on mode and vice versa. The Stby lamp lights on in the standby mode; the On lamp lights in the on mode.
27	[Local] key	Returns to the local mode after remote control.
28	Remote lamp	Lights on at remote control.
29	[Preset] key	Initializes the mode set on the panel.
30	[Display] key	Turns off the multi-menu display to suppress the undesired radiation. Pressing this key following the Shift key enables to turn off all the displays excluding the On lamp and external modulation level indicators "▲" and "▼". To turn on the multi-menu display again, perform the same procedure as the turn-off procedure.

3.1.2 Rear panel layout

This paragraph outlines the switches and connectors arranged on the rear panel.

No	Name, display	Description
31	Cooling fan	Exhausts the heat generated inside the MG3641A/MG3642A to the outside. Do not leave anything to obstruct the air flow around the fan.
32	Freq Adj trimmer	Fine-adjusts the frequency of the internal base oscillator .
33	GPIB connector	Used in GPIB remote control mode.
34	⏽ switch	Turns on or off all the power to the MG3641A/MG3642A.
35	AC power inlet	Inlet for AC power supply to the MG3641A/MG3642A.
36	FG terminal	Grounds the frame to the ground potential. This terminal must be grounded for safety.
37	Trig Input connector	When the trigger function is used, this connector is used to input the trigger signal.
38	Sweep Out connectors	Outputs an auxiliary sweep signal.
39	Int Mod Cont 1, 2, 3 connectors	When an internal modulation source option that needs to be controlled externally is mounted, one of these connectors is used to input the control signal. The function depends on the type of option mounted.
40	Pulse Mod Input connector	Inputs a pulse modulation signal. (Pulse Modulator is optional.)
41	10 MHz Buff Out connector	Outputs a signal of the frequency synchronized to the reference signal in the MG3641A/MG3642A.
42	5 MHz/10 MHz Ref In connector	Inputs the reference signal to synchronize the MG3641A/MG3642A with an external reference signal.

3.1.3 Panel layout diagram

Figures 3-1 and 3-2 show the front and rear panel diagrams, respectively.
The numbers in the diagrams correspond to those in the paragraphs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

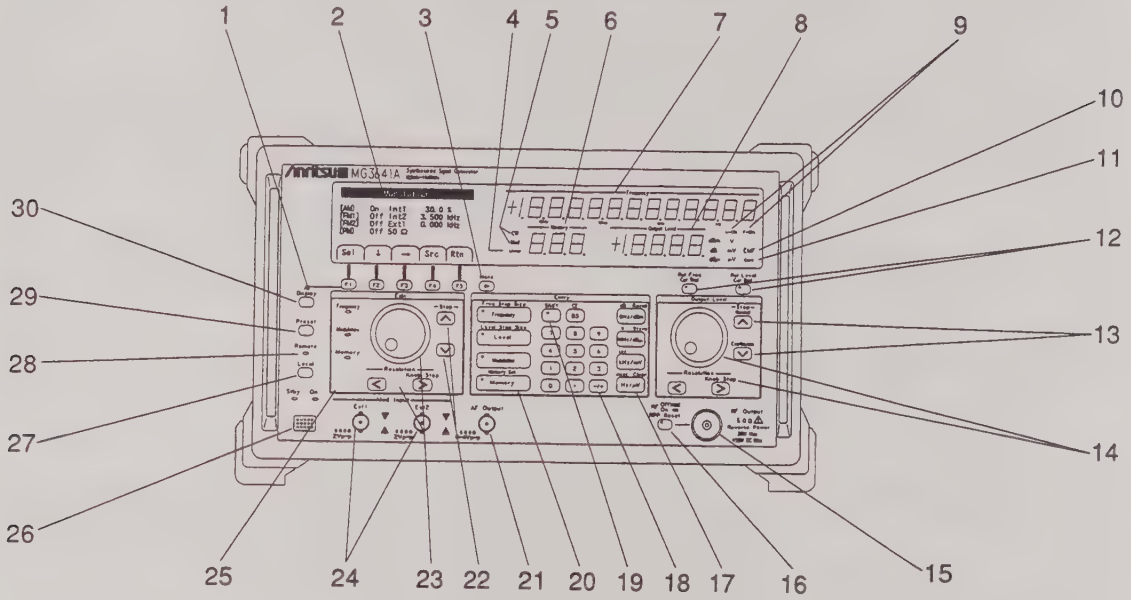


Fig. 3-1. Front Panel

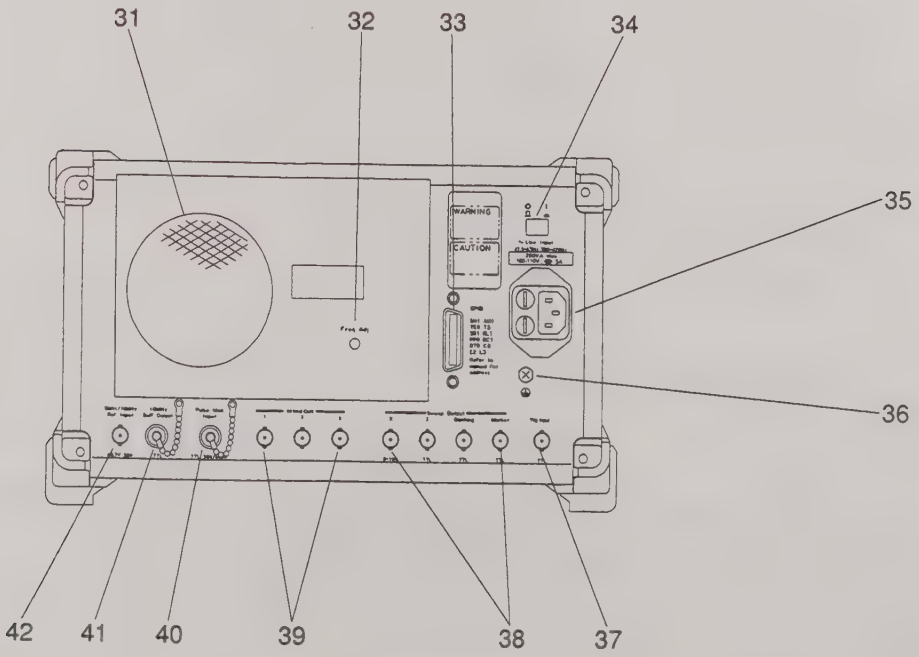
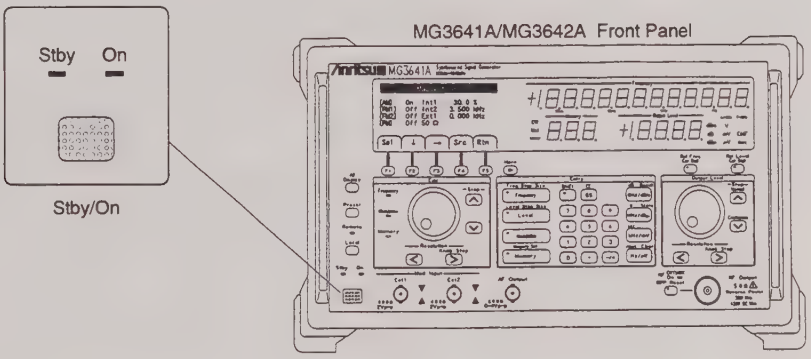


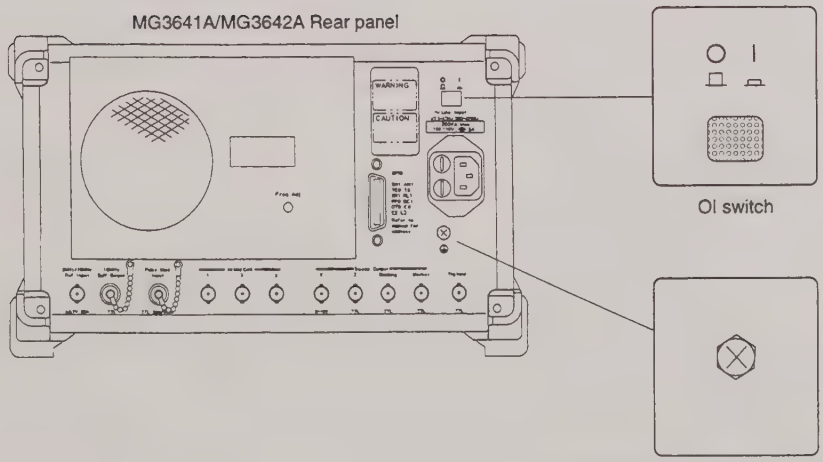
Fig. 3-2. Rear Panel

SECTION 4
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

4.1 Turning Power On/Off

The MG3641A/MG3642A comes provided with two power switches, namely, the "Stby/On" switch on the front panel and the " ○ I " switch on the rear panel.




MG3641A/MG3642A Rear panel
WARNING
CAUTION
OI switch
Frame ground terminal: To prevent electric shock, connect this terminal to ground potential.

DANGER ⚠

Turning power on without grounding protection could lead to a bodily injury due to electric shocks.
Where a three-pole (2-pole for grounding type) current outlet is not available, make sure you connect the frame ground terminal (FG) located on the rear panel or the ground terminal of the accessory power cord to the ground potential, before you supply power to the MG3641A/MG3642A.

WARNING ⚠

In case the AC line voltage fed to the unit is not an appropriate one, the interior of the signal generator may be damaged because of abnormal voltages. Before switching on the MG3641A/MG3642A, check to make sure that the AC line voltage meets the specified value.

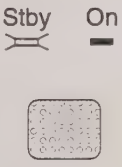
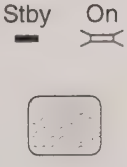
In normal operation of this signal generator, leave the "○ |" switch of the rear panel permanently set in the "|" position, with the accessory power cord plugged into the AC inlet and the current outlet, and control the on/off operations of the signal generator only by the "Stby/On" switch located on the front panel.

Table 4-1. Indications of Power Indicator Lamps and Power Statuses

Status of power switch		Status of power indicator lamp	
"○ |" swich	"Stby/On" switch	"Stby" (Green)	"On" (Orange)
○	Stby	Unlit	Unlit
|	Stby	Lit	Unlit
|	On	Unlit	Lit

4.1.1 Turning Power On

The procedure to be followed from preheating the internal reference oscillator, till operating the signal generator, will be explained below.

STEP	PROCEDURE	
1.	Connect the FG terminal located on the rear panel to ground.	• If you use a 3-pole power cord fitted with a ground terminal, you do not have to do this grounding connection.
2.	Place the "○ |" switch on the rear panel in the "○" (Off) position.	• When this button is pressed and remains depressed, it is in the "|" (On) position. To turn it off, bring the button up by pressing it again. When the button is turned off, the AC power is cut off, even if the power button on the front panel is set in the On position.
3.	Plug the jack of the power cord into the AC power inlet on the rear panel.	• Push in the jack of the power cord securely, till the clearance is reduced to 1 to 2 mm.
4.	Insert the plug of the power cord into the AC current outlet.	
5.	Turn on the "○ |" switch on the rear panel.	• The "Stby" lamp of the power switch on the front panel lights up. • The preheating of the internal reference oscillator begins. To operate this signal generator after it has been exposed in a low-temperature ambient, preheat it for at least 24 hours. 
6.	Press the "Stby/On" switch on the front panel to turn it on.	• The "On" lamp of the power switch on the front panel lights up, while the "Stby" lamp goes out. • The power will be supplied to all the circuits of the MG3641A/ MG3642A, which gets ready for operation. 

Note : If neither of the power indicator lamps comes on, check the following points:

1. Is the power cord coupled correctly to the current outlet and the power plug?
2. Is the specified fuse installed correctly in the fuse-holder?
3. Is the supply voltage a correct one?

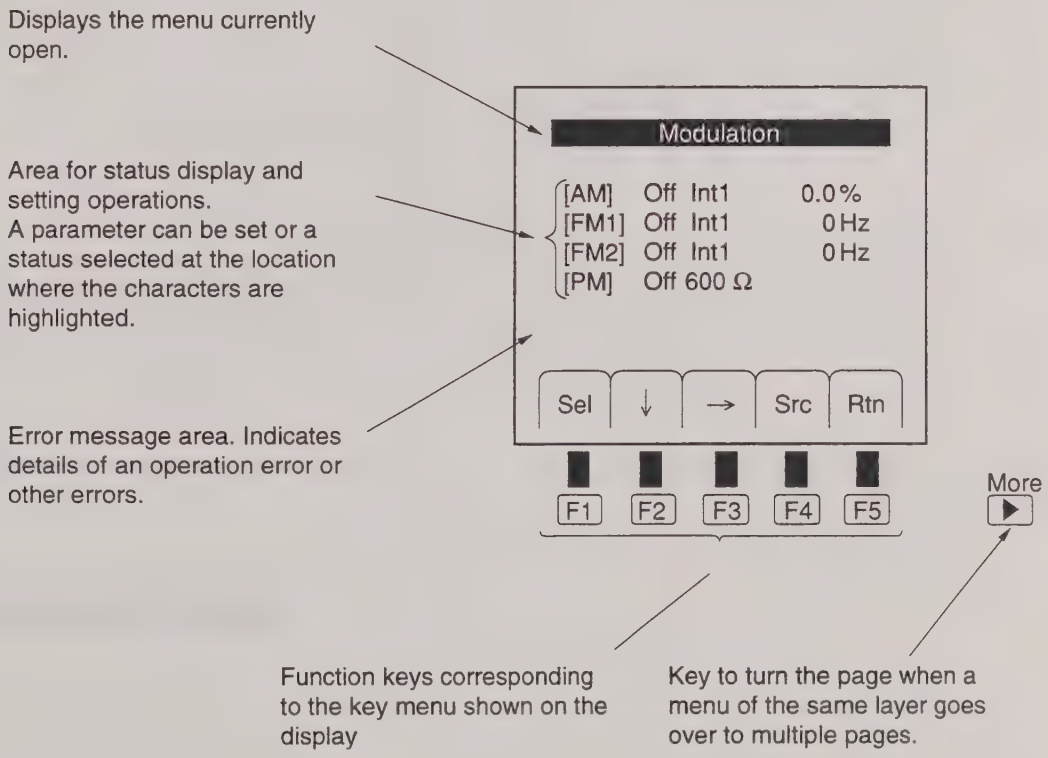
4.1.2 Turning Power Off

To turn the power off, follow the same procedure detailed in Item 4.1.1 inversely.

4.2 Explanation of Screens

This signal generator is equipped with a multi-menu display for indicating statuses and setting operations, except for the major items, such as frequency, output level, memory, etc.

(1) Screen Layout


Displays the menu currently open.
Area for status display and setting operations. A parameter can be set or a status selected at the location where the characters are highlighted.
Error message area. Indicates details of an operation error or other errors.
Modulation
[AM] Off Int1 0.0%
[FM1] Off Int1 0Hz
[FM2] Off Int1 0Hz
[PM] Off 600 Ω
Sel
↓
→
Src
Rtn
F1
F2
F3
F4
F5
More
Function keys corresponding to the key menu shown on the display
Key to turn the page when a menu of the same layer goes over to multiple pages.

(2) Functions of Function Keys

The function keys have the following operational functions:

Sel ..... Used when the currently highlighted parameter is a selection item. Each press to this key displays selection items successively.

↓, → ..... Keys to select a parameter to be set.
By pressing these keys, you move the highlighted item in the direction of arrows.

Src ..... A key to move to the menu of the next layer. ("Src" indicates a menu name.)

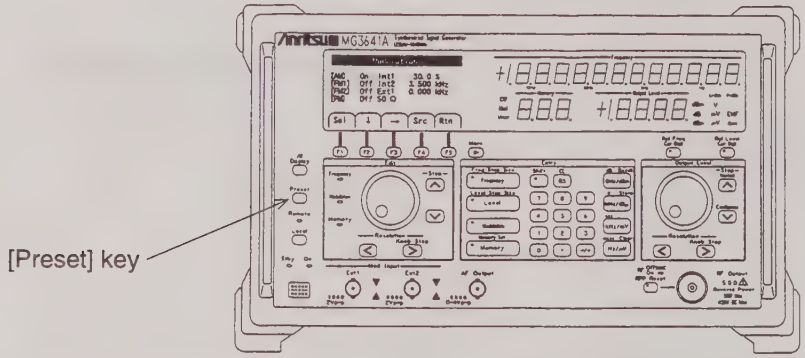
Rtn ..... Return key to go back to the menu of the immediately higher layer.

4.3 Initial Settings

You can return the panel settings of the MG3641A/MG3642A to the initial setting conditions by pressing the [Preset] key.

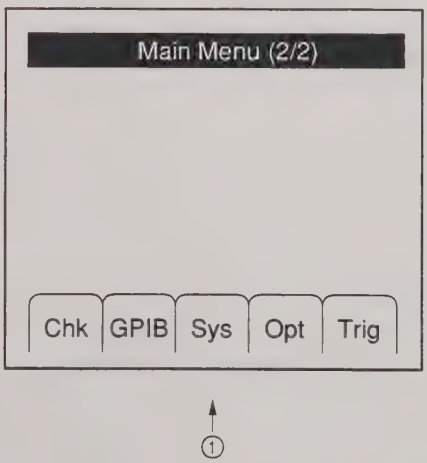
The term "Initial Settings" as used herein refers to the conditions under which the signal generator was shipped out of the factory (Appendix A). However, if you alter the contents of the preset memory, you will be able to restore your desired initial conditions from any current panel settings.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



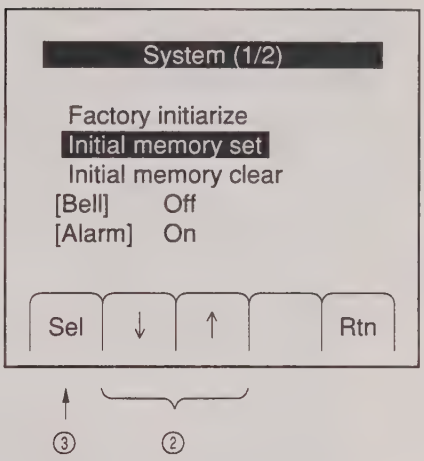
To alter the preset memory contents, first set up conditions you want to use as initial settings, and then follow the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Sys" [F3] key in the top menu to open the "System (1)" menu.



(2) Select "Initial memory set" by pressing the " ↓ " [F2] key or " ↑ " [F3] key (the characters are highlighted).

(3) As you press the "Sel" [F1] key, the current panel settings will be written to the preset memory.



If you select "Initial memory clear" in (2) above, and press the "Sel" [F1] key, the contents of the preset memory will be cleared, and the factory settings will be restored.

Moreover, if you select "Factory initialize" and press the "Sel" [F1], the generator will be initialized with the factory settings. Be careful in this case, since the contents of the panel memory and all the system settings will be initialized.

4.4 Setting the Frequency

4.4.1 Setting the Frequency

You can set up a frequency by operating the number keys, step keys, and rotary knob.

Pressing the [Frequency] key in the Entry zone turns on the lamp of the [Frequency] key and the Frequency lamp in the Edit zone. This readies the unit for frequency setting to be made via the number keys, and the step keys and rotary knob in the Edit zone.

(1) Setting by number keys

You use the number keys to enter numeric values and units for setting.

(2) Setting by step keys

You use the step keys [∨][^] to step up or down a frequency.

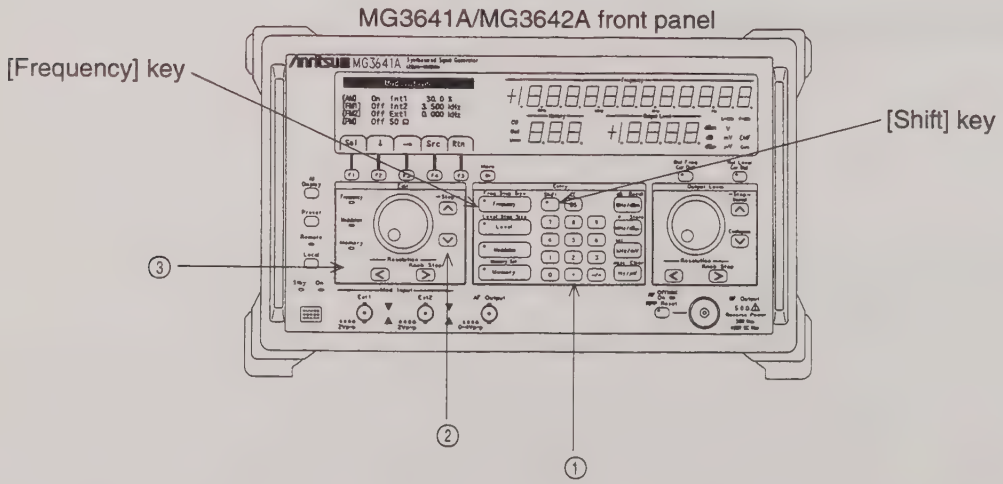
You enter a step size by operating the [Shift] key, [Frequency] (Freq Step Size) key, number keys, and the unit keys, in this order. The setting is completed the moment you press a unit key.

(3) Setting by rotary knob

Turning the rotary knob raises or lowers a frequency.

You select a resolution by the Resolution [<], [>] keys.

Moreover, you can "knob up" or "knob down" the step size you entered in (2) above by operating the [Shift] key and the [>] (Knob Step) key in this order.



4.4.2 Displaying the Frequency Relative Value

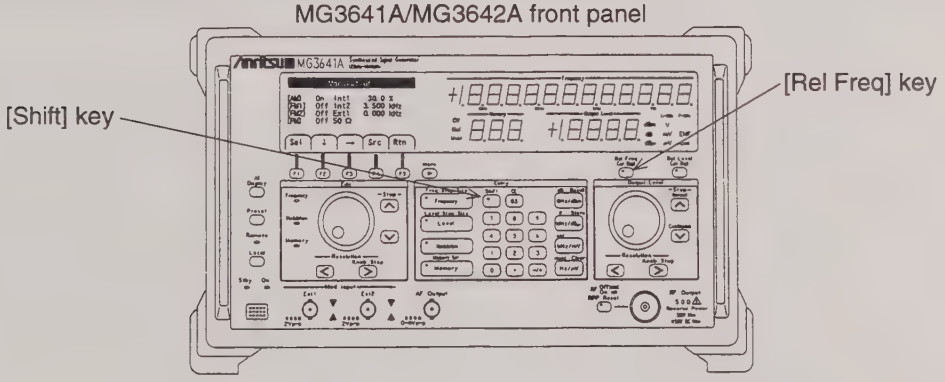
To display a frequency in a relative value referred to the current frequency defined as reference (0 Hz), you press the [Rel Freq] key. The lamp of the key will come on, causing the Frequency indicator to display +0 Hz.

While a frequency relative value is on display, all frequency settings made via the number keys, step keys and the rotary knob will be treated as relative frequency settings.

To clear the frequency relative value display, turn the lamp off by pressing the [Rel Freq] key again.

If you need to verify the actual output frequency while a frequency relative value is on display, press the [Shift] key and, then, keep on holding down the [Rel Freq] (Cur Dspl) key. This will allow the actual output frequency to appear temporarily on the display.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



4.4.3 Frequency Offset

Frequency offset means a function to offset a set frequency and a displayed frequency against the frequency to be actually output.

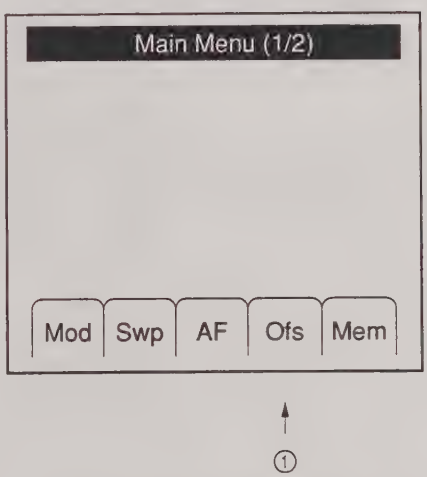
When the frequency offset is activated, each frequency value will be expressed by the following equation:

[Actual Frequency] = [Set/Displayed Frequency] – [Frequency Offset Value]

For example, if you set the frequency to 1 GHz after setting the frequency offset value to +10 MHz, the display will indicate 1 GHz, but the actual output frequency will be 990 MHz.

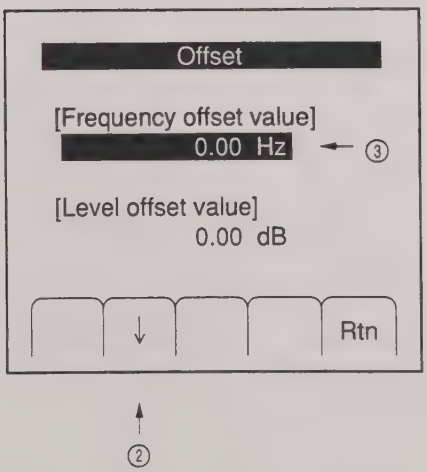
To set a frequency offset value, follow the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Ofs" [F4] key in the main menu (1) to open the "Offset" menu.



(2) Select "Frequency offset value" by pressing the "↓" [F2] key (the frequency value will be highlighted).

(3) Set a frequency offset value by the number keys, and the step keys and rotary knob in the Edit zone.



While the frequency offset condition lasts, the characters "F-Ofs" appear on the Frequency indicator, indicating that the signal generator is in frequency offset state.

To clear the frequency offset state, you enter 0 Hz by following the procedure already described for setting a frequency offset value.

If you need to verify the actual output frequency while the frequency offset state continues, press the [Shift] key and, then, keep on holding down the [Rel Freq] (Cur Dspl) key. This will allow the actual output frequency to appear temporarily on the display.

4.5 Setting the Output Level

4.5.1 Setting the Output Level

You can set up an output level by operating the number keys, step keys and the rotary knob.

Pressing the [Level] key in the Entry zone turns on the [Level] key lamp, indicating that the unit is readied for setting an output level via the number keys.

Moreover, the step keys and the rotary knob in the Output Level zones can always be adjusted for an output level.

(1) Setting by number keys

You use the number keys to enter numeric values and units for setting.

If you press a unit key alone, without priorly entering any numeric value, the unit of the output level indication changes to that of the key.

(2) Setting by step keys

You use the step keys [^][v] to step up or down an output level.

You enter a step size by the [Shift] key, [Level] (Level Step Size) key, number keys, and the unit keys, in this order. The setting is completed the moment you press a unit key.

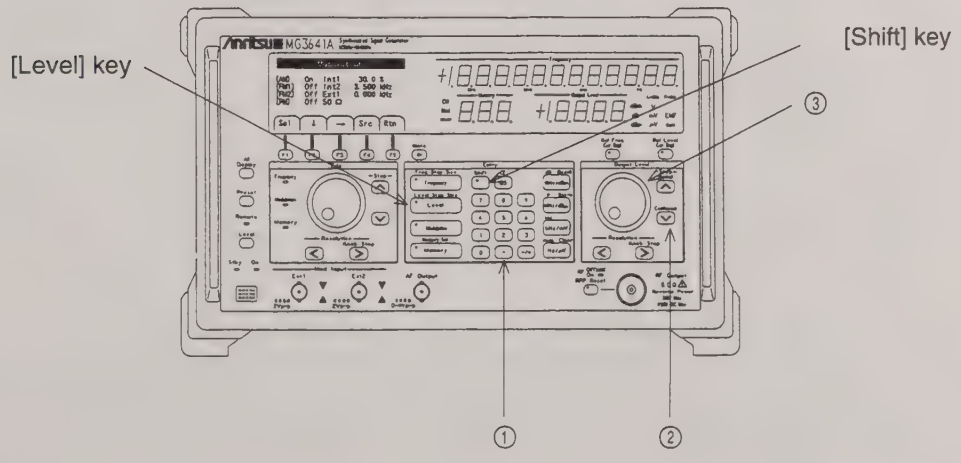
(3) Setting by rotary knob

Turning the rotary knob raises or lowers an output level.

You select a resolution by the Resolution [<], [>] keys.

Moreover, you can "knob up" or "knob down" the step size you defined in (2) above by operating the [Shift] key and the [>] (Knob Step) key in this order.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



4.5.2 Displaying the Output Level Relative Value

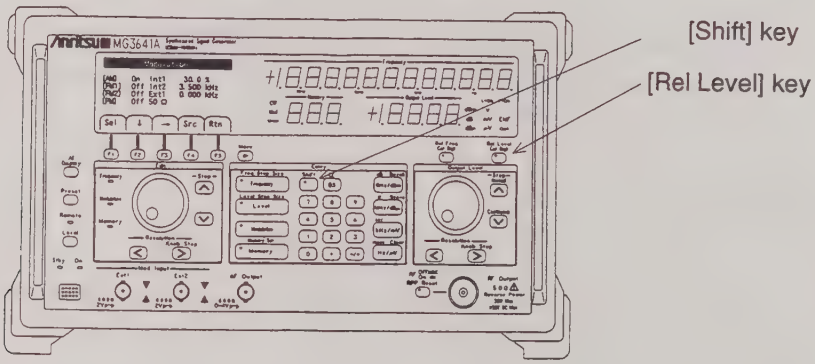
To display a level in a relative value referred to the current output level defined as reference (0 dB), press the [Rel Level] key. The lamp of the key will come on, causing the Output Level indicator to display +0 dB.

When an output level relative value is on display, all output level settings made via the number keys, step keys and the rotary knob will be treated as relative level settings.

To clear the output level relative value display, turn the lamp off by pressing the [Rel Level] key again.

If you need to verify the actual output level while an output level relative value is on display, press the [Shift] key and, then, keep on holding down the [Rel Level] (Cur Dspl) key. This will allow the actual output level to appear on the display temporarily.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



4.5.3 Output Level Offset

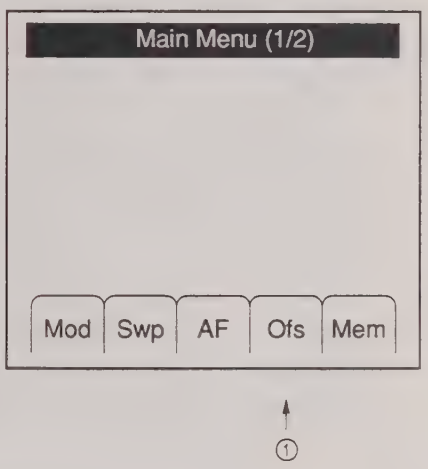
Output level offset means a function to offset a set level and a displayed level against the level to be actually output. When the output level offset is activated, each level value will be expressed by the following equation:

[Actual Level] = [Set/Displayed Level] – [Level Offset Value]

For example, if you set the output level to –30 dBm after setting the level offset value to +12 dB, the display will indicate –30 dBm, but the actual output level will be –42 dBm.

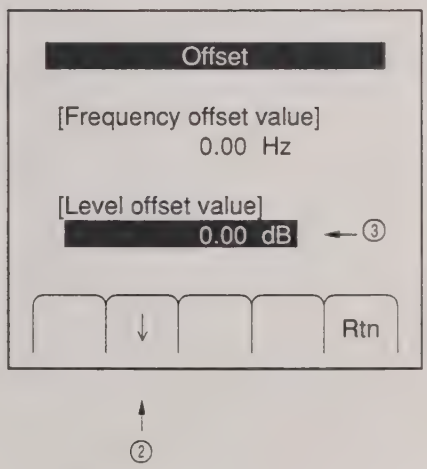
To set a level offset value, follow the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Ofs" [F4] key in the main menu (1) to open the "Offset" menu.



(2) Select "Level offset value" by pressing the "↓" [F2] key (the level value will be highlighted).

(3) Set a level offset value via the number keys, and the step keys and rotary knob in the Edit.



While the output level offset state last, the characters "L-Ofs" appear on the Output Level indicator, indicating that the signal generator remains in output level offset state.

To clear the output level offset, you enter 0 dB by following the procedure already described for setting an output level offset value.

If you need to verify the actual output level while the output level offset state continues, press the [Shift] key and, then, keep on holding down the [Rel Level] (Cur Dspl) key. This will allow the actual output level to appear temporarily on the display.

4.5.4 Level Continuous Mode

This signal generator employs a mechanical attenuator to vary the output level. For this reason, momentary signal interruptions and spike noise may be produced when you vary the output level.

Therefore, you select the level continuous mode in the cases where such momentary signal interruptions and spike noise pose particular problems in the measurements you are conducting.

When you activate the level continuous mode, the operation of the mechanical attenuator will be fixed, and you will be able to change the level continuously within a maximum range of ±10 dB by using only the electronic attenuator designed for high-resolution setting.

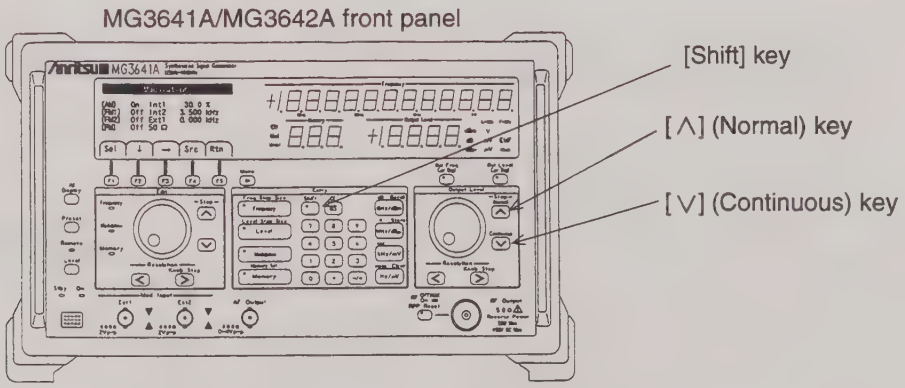
(1) Setting the Level Continuous Mode

Press the [Shift] key and, then, the [∨] (Continuous) key in the Output Level zone. The characters "Cont" will appear on the Output Level indicator, indicating that the continuous mode has been set up.

The output level setting range will be limited to ±10 dB with its center at the level that existed when the continuous mode was activated, but you can vary the level within that range, free from momentary signal interruptions or spike noise.

(2) Clearing the Level Continuous Mode

Press the [Shift] key and, then, the [^] (Normal) key in the Output Level zone. The characters "Cont" will go out on the Output Level indicator, indicating that the continuous mode has been cleared.

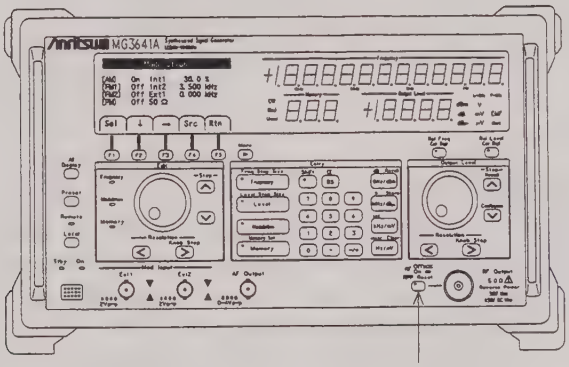


4.5.5 Switching the Output Signal On/Off

You can switch on and off the output signal that goes through the output connector by pressing the [RF Off/On] key. When the output signal is cut off, the lamp of the [RF Off/On] key will light up.

An output level you set with the output signal cut off will become effective the next time you switch on the output signal.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



4.5.6 Special Functions Related to Level

The signal generator offers the following functions as special functions related to the setting of output levels. You activate these functions through the "System (2)" menu.

(1) Level Safety Mode

This unit uses a mechanical attenuator to vary the output level. For this reason, momentary signal interruptions and spike noise may be produced when you vary the output level.

In the measurements where a spike-like high level poses a particular problem, the level continuous mode described in Paragraph 4.5.4 will be a solution for you. However, if you need to vary the level over a wide range, you will have to opt for the level safety mode described in this paragraph.

This level safety mode requires that you once narrow the level and then set up a level again, before you can vary it. This necessarily involves momentary signal interruptions, and affects the level setting time, but does not give rise to spike-like high level.

(2) Display of voltage unit

The voltage of the output level is displayed in two ways: terminated-voltage display and open-voltage display. The terminated-voltage display indicates a voltage that holds when a 50 Ω resistance is coupled to the output end, and the open-voltage display shows a voltage that exists when the output end is left open. The open voltage assumes a value twice that of the terminated voltage.

To execute a special function related to the output level, follow the procedure detailed below.

(3) Isolation mode

When using multiple signal generators with the summed output signal for the measurement of the inter-modulation distortion of an amplifier etc., the inter-modulation distortion of the summed output signal may disturbs the measurement due to the interfererence between the signal-generator outputs of low isolation.

In this case, it is desired to increase the signal isolation between the signal generators for suppressing the distortion. The MG3641A/MG3642A has the isolation mode to increase the isolation by increasing the attenuation amount of the last-output-stage circuit.

This isolation mode has the following advantages and disadvantages. Understand these features before use.

- Advantages: Improves intermodulation distortion.
  Improves floor noise.

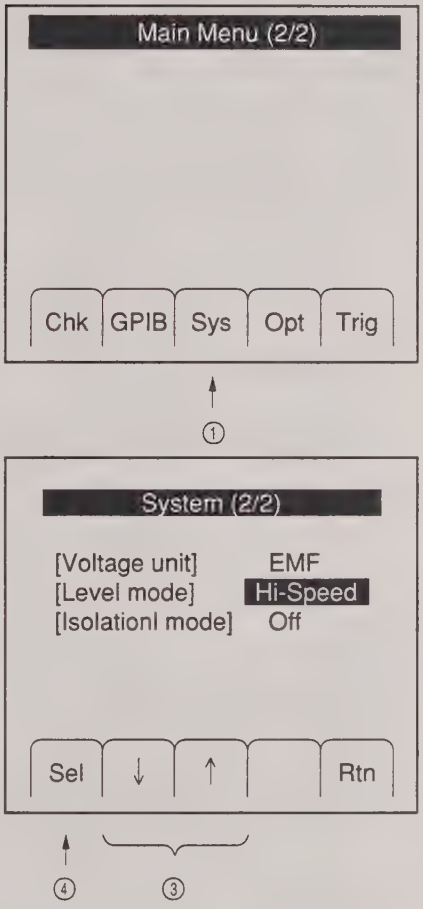
- Disadvantages: Deteriorates output level accuracy.
  Deteriorates higher harmonic distortion.
  Deteriorates AM modulation characteristics.

(1) Press the "Sys" [F3] key in the main menu (2) to open the "System (1)" menu.

(2) Press the [More] key to move on to the "System (2)" menu.

(3) Select "Voltage unit", "Level mode" or "Isolation mode" by pressing the " ↓ " [F2] key or " ↑ " [F3] key (the status display will be highlighted).

(4) Press the "Sel" [F1] to change the setting.



4.6 Setting the Modulation

4.6.1 Outline of Modulation

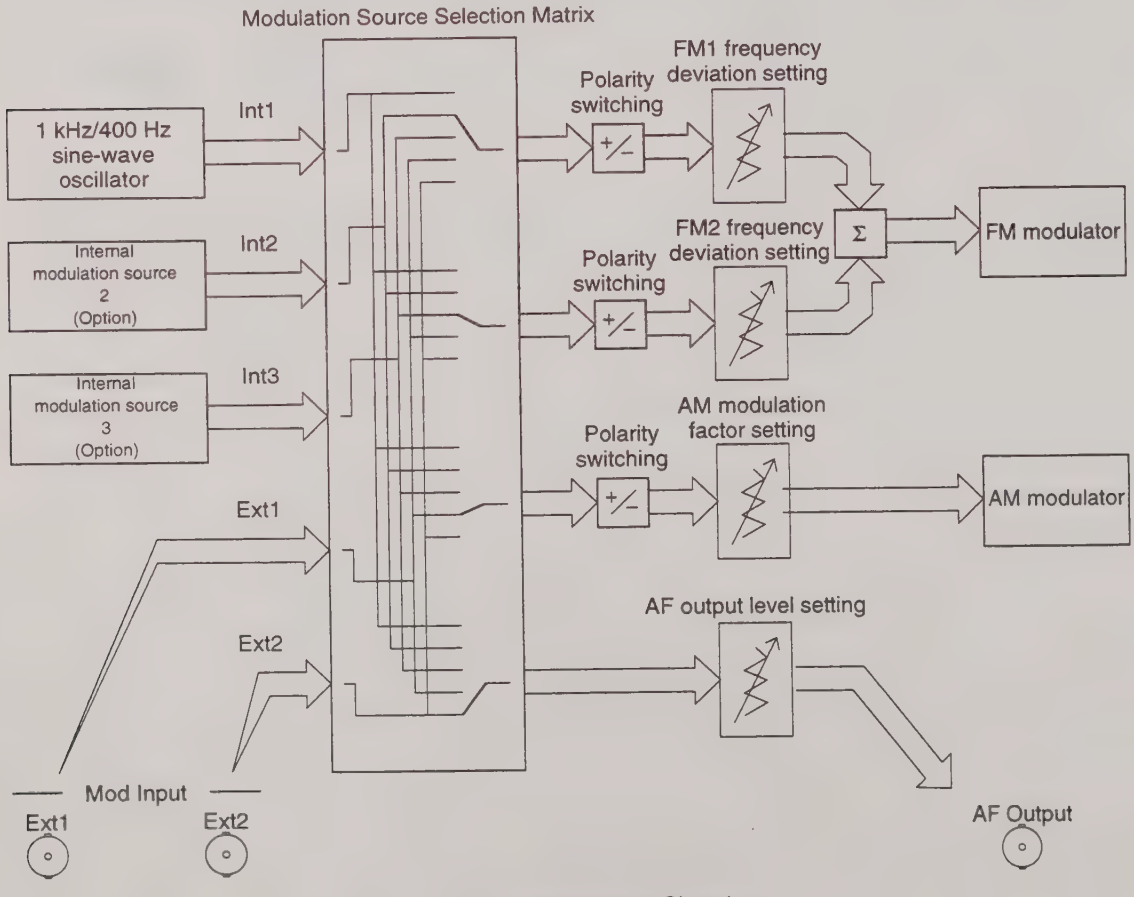
This signal generator provides AM and FM modulation functions. The FM modulation has two systems: FM1 and FM2, frequency deviation of which can be set independently of each other.

This unit also comes with 5 different modulation signal sources, as shown below, and you can select any one of them for each type of modulation.

Internal modulation : Int1 ..... Sine wave of 1 kHz or 400 Hz
Int2 ..... 0.01 Hz to 400 kHz digital synthesizer
Int3 ..... 0.01 Hz to 400 kHz digital synthesizer

External modulation : Ext1 ..... Signal supplied to the Mod Input Ext1 connector
Ext2 ..... Signal supplied to the Mod Input Ext2 connector

The flow of modulation signals is graphically presented below:



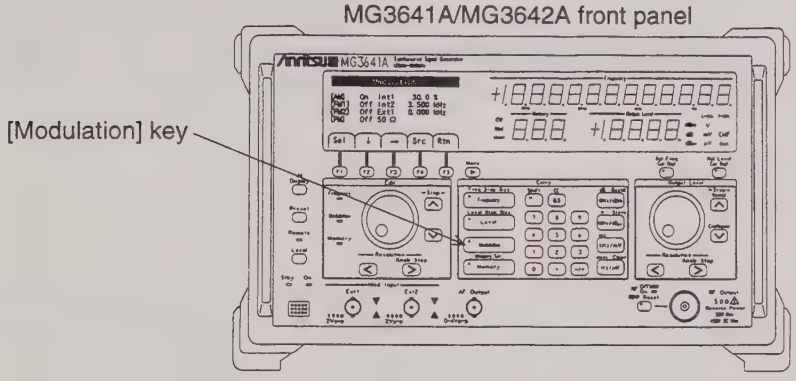
Flow of Modulation Signals

4.6.2 Setting the Modulation Function

You select activation/deactivation of each modulation type and a modulation signal source always through the "Modulation" menu.

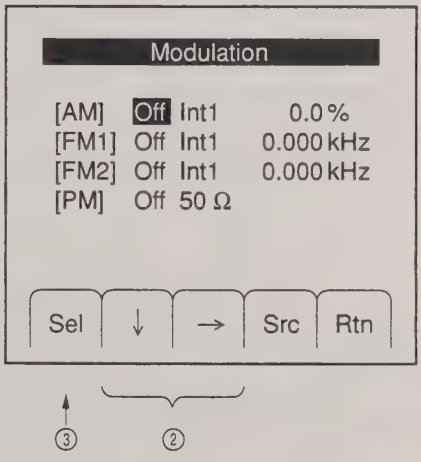
(1) Press the [Modulation] key or Main Menu (1) "Mod" [F1] key to open the "Modulation" menu.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



(2) Select the set item you need to change by operating the "↓" [F2], and "→" [F3] keys (the characters are highlighted).

(3) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to change the current setting.
- Modulation function: On/Off
- Modulation signal source: Int1/Int2/Int3/Ext1/Ext2



4.6.3 Setting the Modulation Factor and Frequency Deviation

You set an AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation by operating the number keys, step keys and the rotary knob.

Pressing the [Modulation] key in the Entry zone turns on the lamp of the [Modulation] key and the Modulation lamp of the Edit zone, allowing to set an AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation via the step keys and rotary knob in the Edit zone.

You select an AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation in the "Modulation" menu opened by pressing the [Modulation] key. The AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation set in this way is applied to the modulation of the item currently selected. Therefore, select a modulation function after moving the set item.

(1) Setting by number keys

You use the number keys to enter numeric values and units.

(2) Setting by step keys

You operate the step keys [^][v] to step up or down an AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation.

The step size becomes as follows for each modulation:

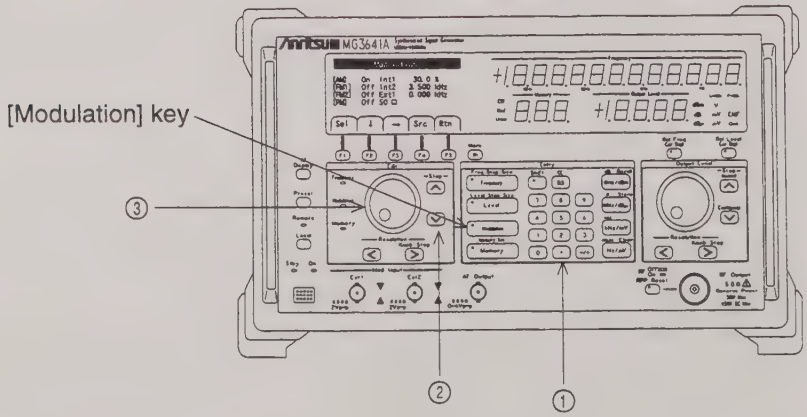
- AM modulation factor : The step size is fixed to 10 %.
- FM frequency deviation : A frequency deviation is doubled by a step-up increment, or reduced to 1/2 by a step-down decrement.

(3) Setting by rotary knob

Turning the rotary knob raises or lowers the AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation.

The resolution assumes the lowest position of the display both in AM modulation factor and FM frequency deviation.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



4.6.4 Setting Range of FM Frequency Deviation

In setting an FM frequency deviation, you can set it up to maximum 2048 kHz, irrespective of the output frequency. However, the actual FM frequency deviation is restricted by the output frequency, as shown in the table below. If you make a setting in excess of this limit, the "Uncal" lamp will come on, indicating that the range was surpassed, and, at the same time, the deviation will be set to the maximum value of the FM frequency deviation range corresponding to the current output frequency.

Output Frequency		FM Frequency Deviation Range	
≥125 kHz,	<250 kHz	0 to	125 Hz
≥250 kHz,	<500 kHz	0 to	250 Hz
≥500 kHz,	<1 MHz	0 to	500 Hz
≥1 MHz,	<2 MHz	0 to	1 kHz
≥2 MHz,	<4 MHz	0 to	2 kHz
≥4 MHz,	<8 MHz	0 to	4 kHz
≥8 MHz,	<16 MHz	0 to	10 kHz
≥16 MHz,	<32 MHz	0 to	25.6 kHz
≥32 MHz,	<64 MHz	0 to	51.2 kHz
≥64 MHz,	<128 MHz	0 to	102 kHz
≥128 MHz,	<256 MHz	0 to	256 kHz
≥256 MHz,	<512 MHz	0 to	512 kHz
≥512 MHz,	≤1040 MHz	0 to	1024 kHz
>1040 MHz,	≤2080 MHz	0 to	2048 kHz

4.6.5 Polarity of Modulation Signal

You can switch the polarity of modulation signals independently for each type of modulation.

Modulation signals are usually of non-inverted polarity. Yet, they invert the polarity as you set an AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation in a negative value through the number keys.

For example, if you set the AM modulation factor to −30 %, you obtain an AM of 30 % modulation factor with modulation signals in inverted polarity.

The inversion and non-inversion cannot be switched by the step keys or rotary knob.

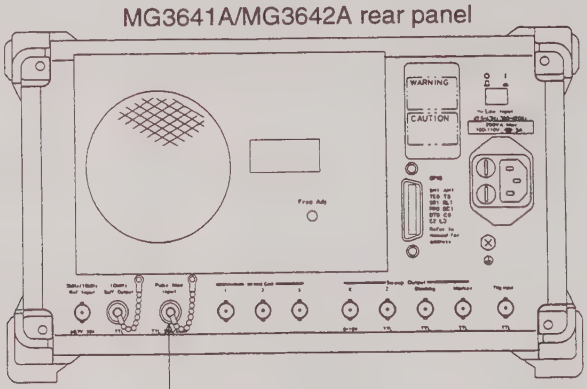
4.6.6 Pulse Modulation

The pulse modulator (an option) can be built into the MG3641A/MG3642A.

The pulse modulator can apply modulation with TTL level signals applied to the "Pulse Mod Input" connector. It works fixed at positive logic, and the input impedance can be selected between 50 Ω and 600 Ω.

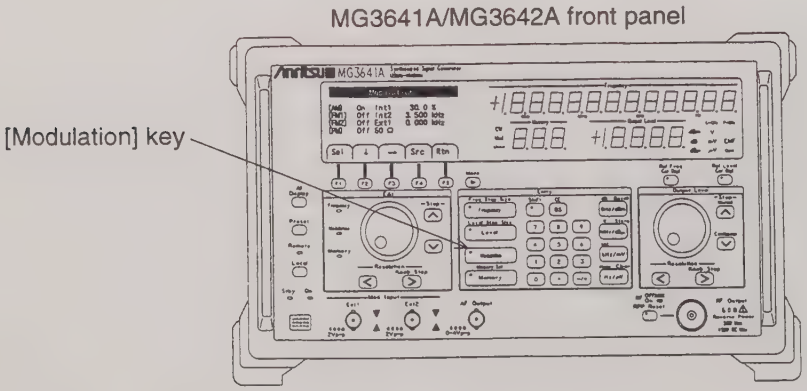
Set up the pulse modulation through the "Modulation" menu, as in the case with AM and FM.

MG3641A/MG3642A rear panel



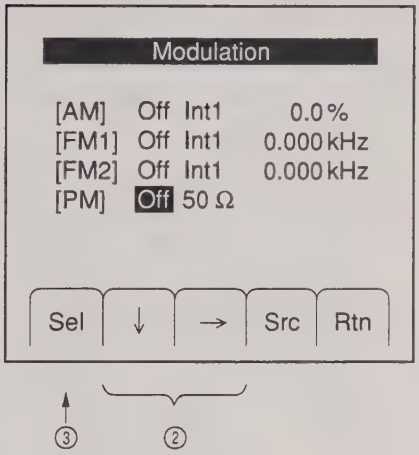
(1) Press the [Modulation] key to open the "Modulation" menu.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



(2) Select the item you need to change (ON/OFF or impedance) in the "PM" line by the "↓" [F2], and "→" [F3] keys (the characters are highlighted).

(3) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to change the setting.
- Modulation function: On/Off
- Impedance: 50 Ω/600 Ω



CAUTION ⚠

If the pulse modulation and AM are activated simultaneously, the AM modulation will not be applied normally. Feeding a voltage higher than +8 V or lower than −3 V to the "Pulse Mod Input" connector could result in breakdown of the unit. Be careful to prevent a voltage outside the limits from entering the unit.

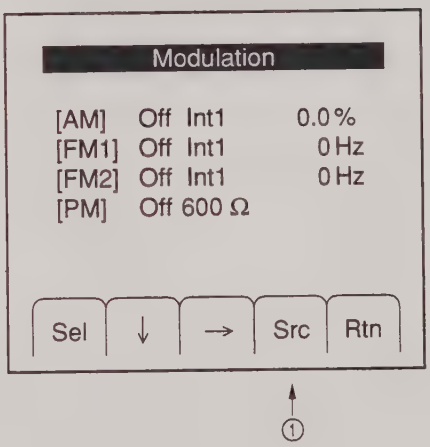
4.7 Setting the Modulation Signal Source

4.7.1 Internal Modulation Signal (Int1)

Int1 is a signal source that generates sine waves at a frequency of either 1 kHz or 400 Hz.

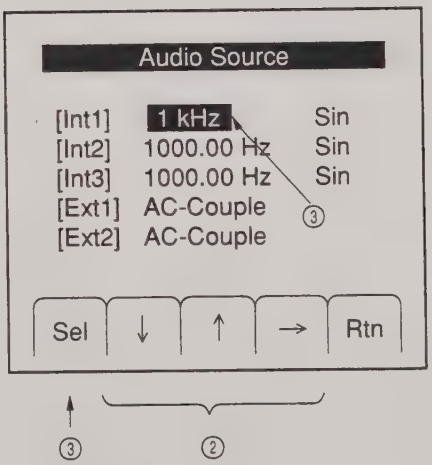
To select a frequency for Int1, follow the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Src" [F4] key in the Modulation Menu to open the "Audio Source" menu.



(2) Select frequency display for Int1 by operating the "↓" [F2], and "↑" [F3], "→" [F4], keys (the characters are highlighted).

(3) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to select 400 Hz or 1 kHz.



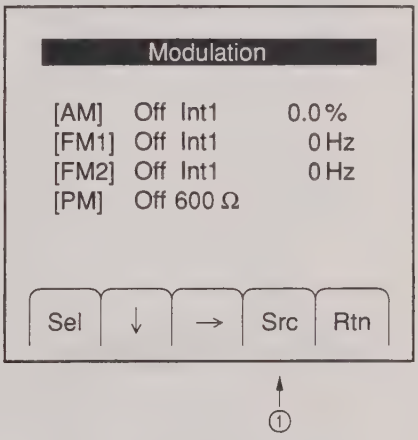
4.7.2 Internal Modulation Signals (Int2, Int3)

Int2 and Int3 are options. The following description of Int2 and Int3 assumes that AF Synthesizer (opt21) is mounted in them both. If another option is mounted, follow the operation description in the operation manual of that option.

AF Synthesizer are digital synthesizers that are capable of generating sine waves, triangular waves, sawtooth waves and square waves at any frequency.

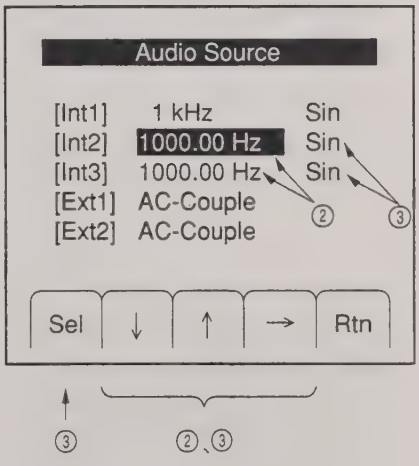
To set up a frequency and waveform, follow the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Src" [F4] key in the Modulation Menu to open the "Audio Source" menu.



(2) Select frequency display for Int2 or Int3 by operating the "↓" [F2], "↑" [F3], and "→" [F4] keys (the characters are highlighted), and set up a frequency by the step keys or the rotary knob in the Edit zone, and number keys.

(3) Select waveform display for Int2 or Int3 by operating the "↓" [F2], "↑" [F3], and "→" [F4] keys (the characters are highlighted), and press the "Sel" [F1] key to select a waveform.



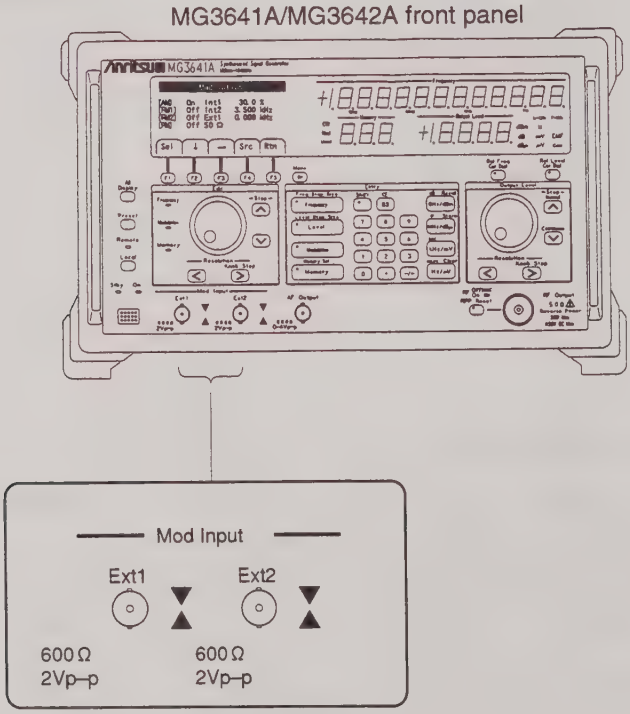
When you set a frequency via the step keys, the step size will be equal to the resolution position on the rotary knob. Select the position by which you want to step up or step down by the Resolution [<] and [>] keys.

4.7.3 External Modulation Signals (Ext1, Ext2)

Ext1 and Ext2 apply modulation using external signals supplied to the "Ext1" and "Ext2" connectors (600 Ω impedance) of Mod Input on the front panel.

The AM modulation factor or FM frequency deviation matches the relevant preset value, when the external signals applied to the "Ext1" and "Ext2" connectors assume a level of 2 Vp-p. Adjust the external signal level in such a manner that the "▲" and "▼" lamps located to the right of the "Ext1" and "Ext2" connectors, respectively, will both go out.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



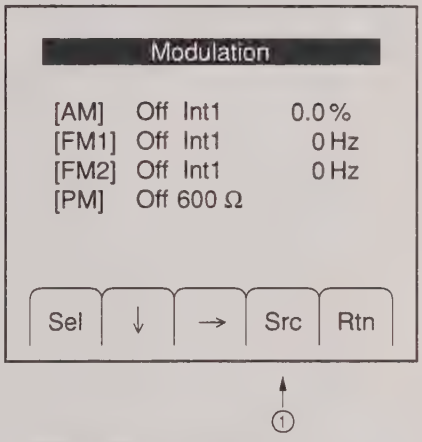
If the ▲ lamp lights: The input level is too low. Raise the input level.

If the ▼ lamp lights: The input level is too high. Lower the input level.

If the frequency of the modulation input signal is 100 Hz or less, adjust the signal level so that ▲ and ▼ alternately turns ON.

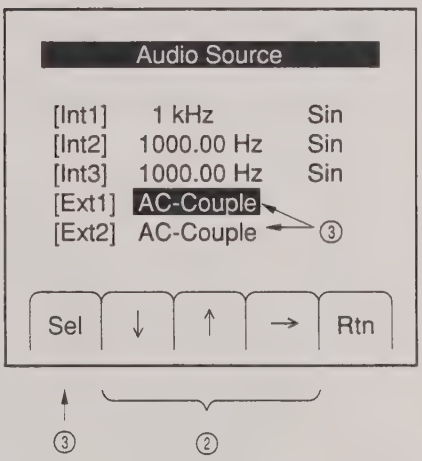
For the external modulation input, you can select either DC coupling or AC coupling by following the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Src" [F4] key in the Modulation menu to open the "Audio Source" menu.



(2) Select coupling display for Ext1 or Ext2 by operating the "↓" [F2], "↑" [F3], and "→" [F4] keys (the characters are highlighted).

(3) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to change the setting.



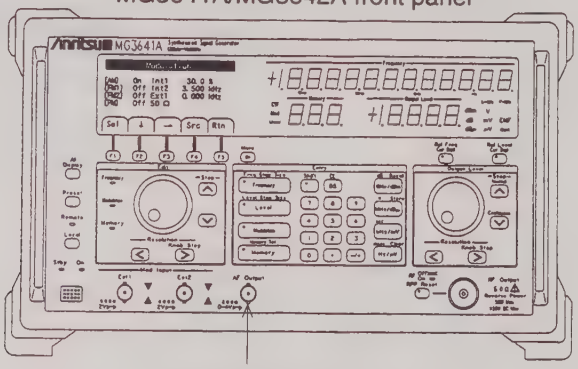
CAUTION ⚠

Applying a signal at a voltage higher than ±10 V to the "Ext1" or "Ext2" connector could result in breakdown of the unit. Be careful to prevent a signal level outside the limits from entering the unit.

4.8 Setting the AF Output

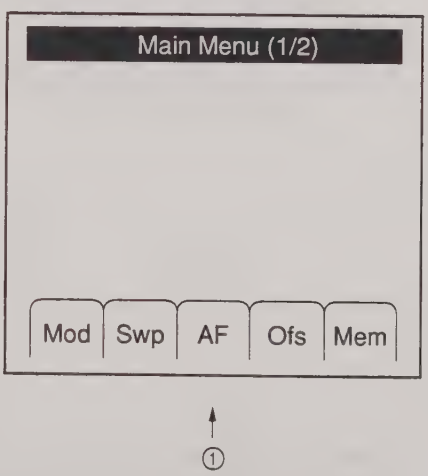
Any one out of the internal modulation signals (Int1, Int2, Int3) and external modulation signals (Ext1, Ext2) of the modulation signal sources can be delivered through the "AF Output" connector on the front panel.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



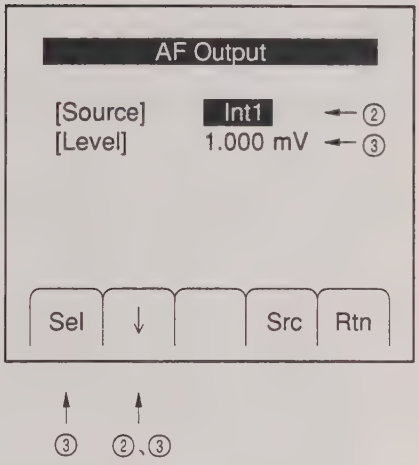
You select a signal source to supply signals from by following the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "AF" [F3] key in the top menu to open the "AF Output" menu.



(2) Select "Source" by pressing the "↓" [F2] key (the characters are highlighted), and hold down the "Sel" [F1] key to select the signal you want delivered.

(3) Press the "↓" [F2] key to select "Level" (the characters are highlighted), and set the AF output level by the number keys, and the set keys and rotary knob in the Edit zone.



When you set an AF level via the step keys, the step size will be equal to the resolution on the rotary knob. Select the position by which you want to step up or step down by operating the Resolution [<] and [>] keys.
Since the "AF Output" connector has an output impedance of 600 Ω, the level you have set here will be the one corresponding to a termination with 600 Ω.

4.9 Memory Functions

4.9.1 Outline of Memory Functions

This signal generator comes with a memory function capable of storing 1000 different panel settings. The memories are assigned to addresses from 000 to 999, and are divided into 20 blocks, each consisting of 50 memories, as indicated below:

Block 1:	Memory address 000 to 049	Block 2:	Memory address 050 to 099
Block 3:	Memory address 100 to 149	Block 4:	Memory address 150 to 199
Block 5:	Memory address 200 to 249	Block 6:	Memory address 250 to 299
Block 7:	Memory address 300 to 349	Block 8:	Memory address 350 to 399
Block 9:	Memory address 400 to 449	Block 10:	Memory address 450 to 499
Block 11:	Memory address 500 to 549	Block 12:	Memory address 550 to 599
Block 13:	Memory address 600 to 649	Block 14:	Memory address 650 to 699
Block 15:	Memory address 700 to 749	Block 16:	Memory address 750 to 799
Block 17:	Memory address 800 to 849	Block 18:	Memory address 850 to 899
Block 19:	Memory address 900 to 949	Block 20:	Memory address 950 to 999

Normally, these divided memories can be handled as a series of 1000 memories, without this division being noticed in particular. However, when you recall memory contents continuously via the rotary knob or step keys, some memories can be excluded from the recall by blocks.

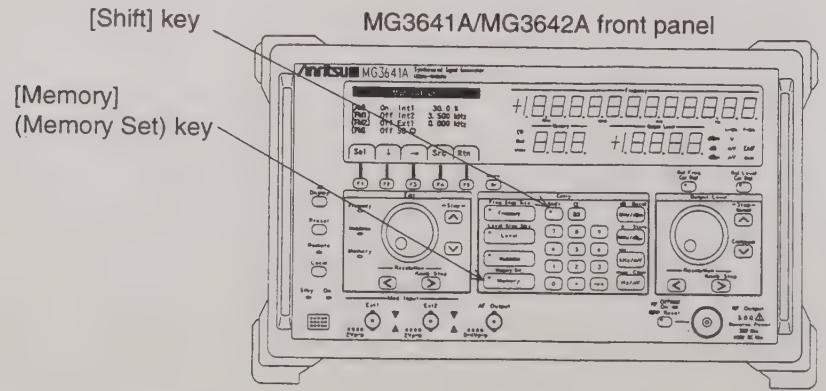
One memory recalling mode lets you recall frequencies only, or frequencies and output levels only. This allows to make the memory recall faster.

4.9.2 Storing in the Memory

To store settings in the memory, first establish the panel settings in the way you want stored and, then, follow the procedure below:

[Shift] key, [Memory] (Memory Set) key, number keys, and [MHz/dBμ] (Store) key.
(Address)

Enter an address in not more than 3 digits. Address 001 may be entered in either of the following forms: [0][0][1], [0][1] or [1].



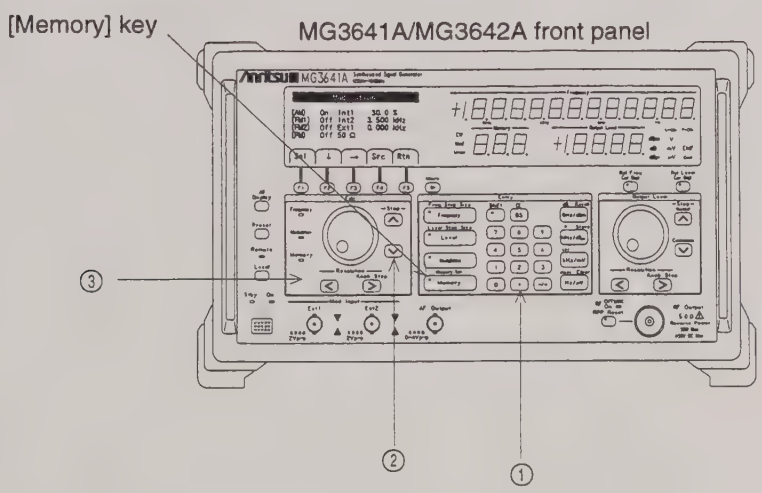
4.9.3 Recalling Memory Contents

You can recall memory contents by operating the number keys, step keys, and the rotary knob.
Pressing the [Memory] key in the Entry zone turns on the lamp of the [Memory] key and the Memory lamp in the Edit zone, leaving the unit ready to recall memory contents via the number keys, and the step key and rotary knob in the Edit zone.

(1) Setting by number keys
You recall memory contents by entering numeric values (address) via number keys and the [GHz/dBm] (Recall) key.

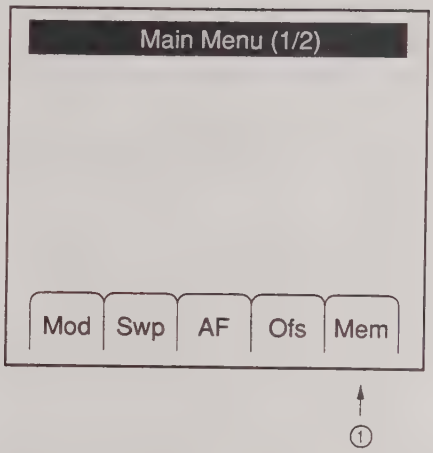
(2) Setting by step keys
You operate the step keys [^][v] to step up or down memory addresses already stored in order to recall memory contents continuously.
If any memory block was excluded from the continuous recall, all the memories of that block are skipped, and those of the following block are recalled.

(3) Setting by rotary knob
Turning the rotary knob raises or lowers memory addresses already stored to perform memory recall continuously.
If any memory block was excluded from the continuous recall, all the memories of that block are skipped, and those of the following block are recalled.



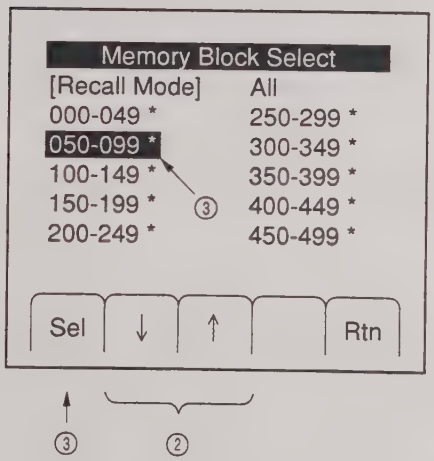
To alter the attributes of memory blocks, follow the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Mem" [F5] key in the top menu to open the "Memory Block Select" menu.



(2) Select the memory block of which attributes you need to change, by pressing the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key (the characters are highlighted). (To select a memory block not displayed, press the [More] key to bring it up on the display.)

(3) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to change the attribute. Memory addresses marked * are included in the continuous memory recall. They can be excluded from the continuous recall when you erase their "*".



4.9.4 Clearing the Memory

To clear memory contents, follow the keystrokes shown below:

[Shift] key, [Memory] (Memory Set) key, number keys, [Hz/μV] (Clear) key

Address

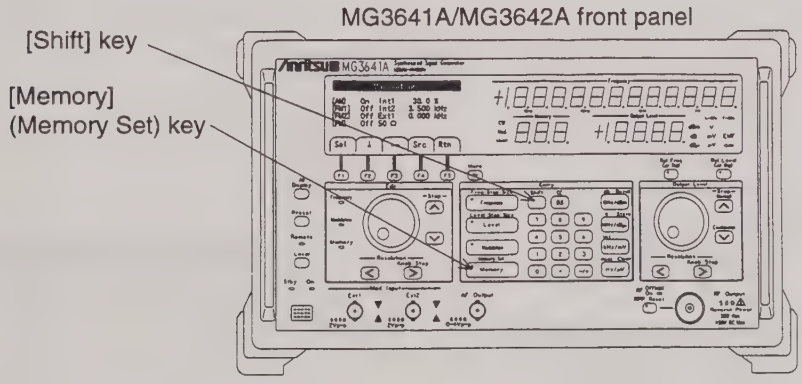
Or, to clear memories at continuous addresses in one shot, operate the keys as follows:

[Shift] key, [Memory] (Memory Set) key, number keys, [·] key, number keys, [Hz/μV] (Clear) key

Smallest address of the memory to be cleared

Largest address of the memory to be cleared

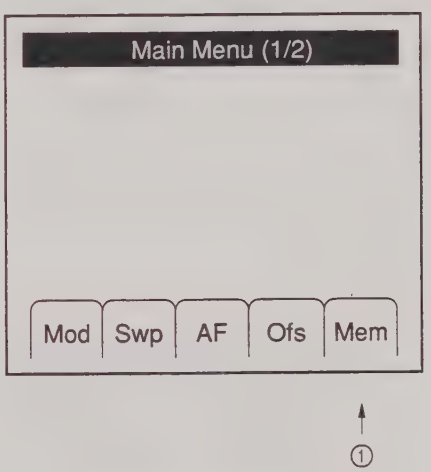
Enter an address in not more than 3 digits. Address 001 may be entered in either of the following forms: [0][0][1], [0][1] or [1].



4.9.5 Selecting the Memory Recall Mode

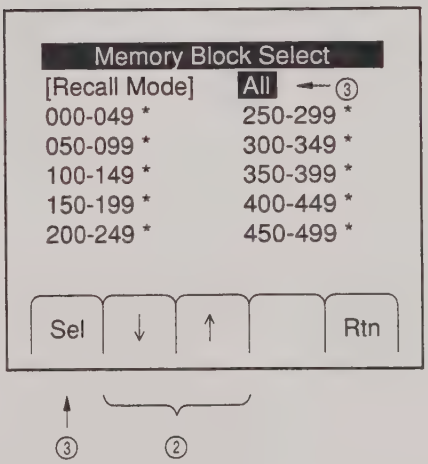
If you limit the memory contents to be recalled to frequencies only or frequency and output levels only, you can execute high-speed memory recall, without changing other settings (modulation, for example).
Select a memory mode by following the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Mem" [F5] key in the top menu to open the "Memory Block Select" menu.



(2) Select "Recall Mode" by pressing the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key (the state is highlighted).

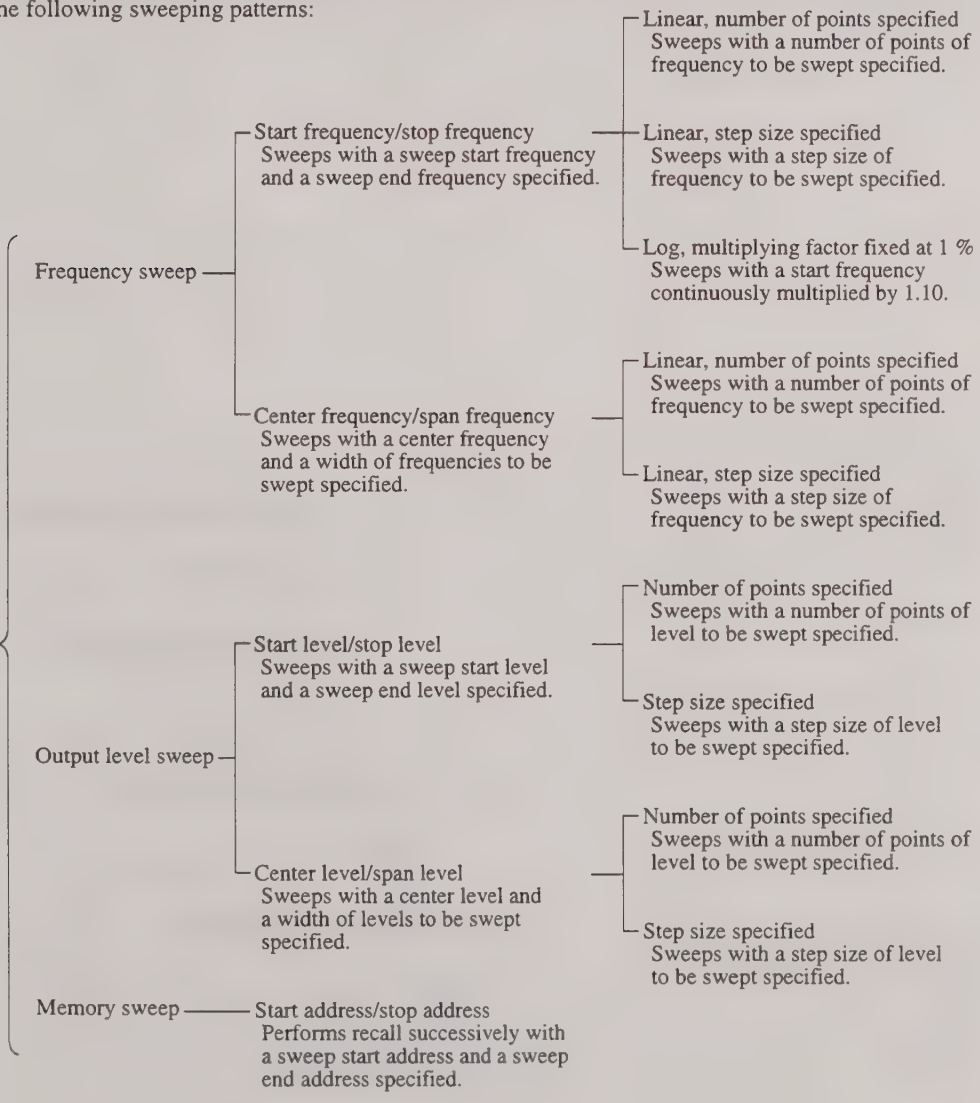
(3) Select a recall mode by the "Sel" [F1] key.
All : To recall all the panel settings
Freq : To recall frequencies only
Freq&Level : To recall frequencies and output levels



4.10 Sweep Functions

4.10.1 Outline of Sweep Functions

This signal generator performs sweep with respect to the frequencies, output levels, and memories. Each sweep has the following sweeping patterns:


Frequency sweep
Start frequency/stop frequency
Sweeps with a sweep start frequency and a sweep end frequency specified.
Linear, number of points specified
Sweeps with a number of points of frequency to be swept specified.
Linear, step size specified
Sweeps with a step size of frequency to be swept specified.
Log, multiplying factor fixed at 1 %
Sweeps with a start frequency continuously multiplied by 1.10.
Center frequency/span frequency
Sweeps with a center frequency and a width of frequencies to be swept specified.
Linear, number of points specified
Sweeps with a number of points of frequency to be swept specified.
Linear, step size specified
Sweeps with a step size of frequency to be swept specified.
Output level sweep
Start level/stop level
Sweeps with a sweep start level and a sweep end level specified.
Number of points specified
Sweeps with a number of points of level to be swept specified.
Step size specified
Sweeps with a step size of level to be swept specified.
Center level/span level
Sweeps with a center level and a width of levels to be swept specified.
Number of points specified
Sweeps with a number of points of level to be swept specified.
Step size specified
Sweeps with a step size of level to be swept specified.
Memory sweep
Start address/stop address
Performs recall successively with a sweep start address and a sweep end address specified.

Moreover, this unit provides 3 different sweep modes, as follows:

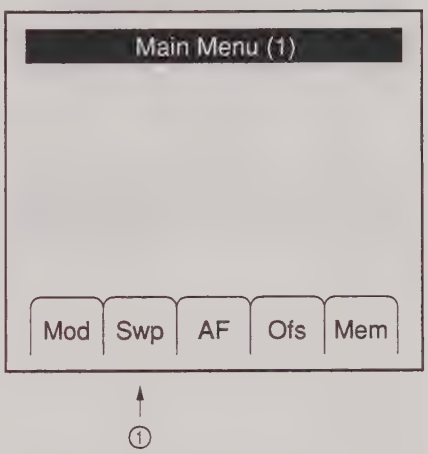
AUTO ... Sweeps repetitively from sweep start point to sweep end point.
SINGLE ... Sweeps just once from sweep start point to sweep end point.
MANUAL ... Sweep is activated manually via the rotary knob, in accordance with a sweep pattern.

You execute sweep after selecting a sweep pattern and setting sweep parameters. All the sweep functions can be set through the "Sweep" menu.

4.10.2 Setting and Executing the Sweep

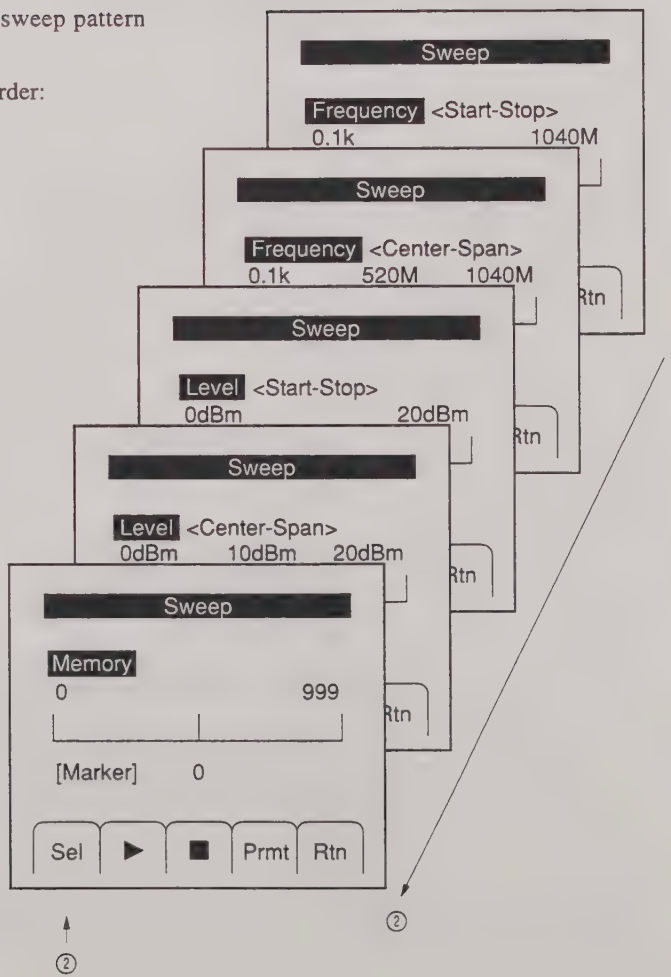
In the first place, you select a sweep pattern by following the procedure detailed below:

(1) Press the "Swp" [F2] key in the top menu to open the "Sweep" menu.



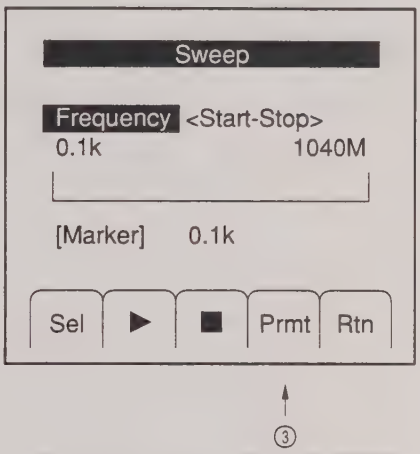
(2) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to select the sweep pattern menu.
The menus will open in the following order:

Frequency sweep (Start/Stop)
↓
Frequency sweep (Center/Span)
↓
Level sweep (Start/Stop)
↓
Level sweep (Center/Span)
↓
Memory sweep

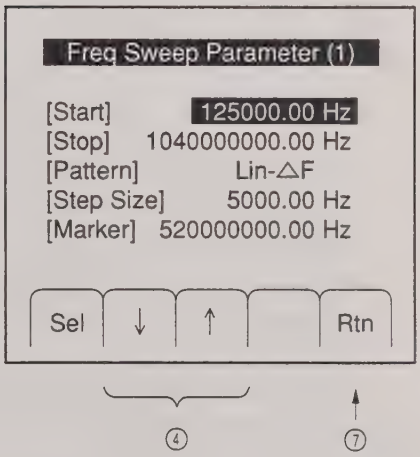


Then, you set up sweep parameters. The following explanation assumes that the frequency sweep (Start/Stop) was selected for the sweep pattern.

(3) Press the "Prmt" [F4] key in the "Sweep" menu to open the "Sweep Parameter (1) " menu.

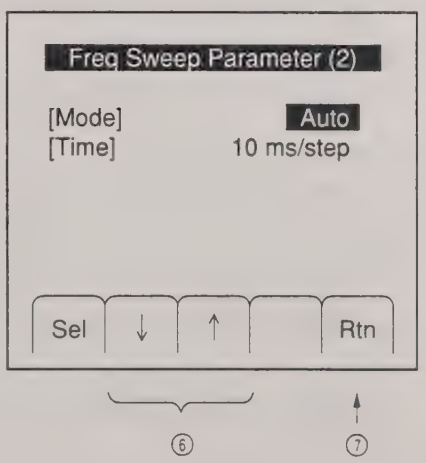


(4) Select the sweep parameter item to be changed, by pressing the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key (the characters are highlighted). If the parameter item is a numeric value, operate the number keys and the step keys and rotary knob in the Edit zone to set the value.
To select a status, press the "Sel" [F1].



(5) Press the [More] key to move on to the "Sweep Parameter (2)" menu. (This menu is not involved in setting parameters for memory sweep.)

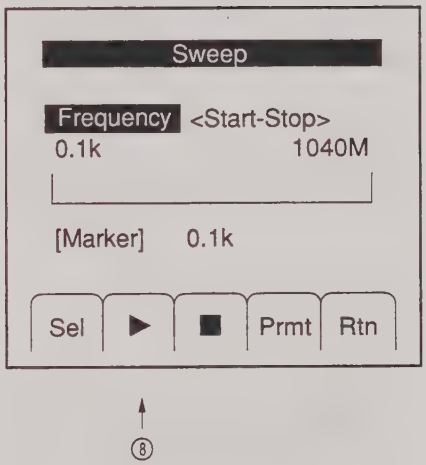
(6) Select the sweep parameter item to be changed, by pressing the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key (the characters are highlighted). If the parameter item is a numeric value, operate the number keys and the step keys and rotary knob in the Edit zone to set the value.
To select a status, press the "Sel" [F1].



Once you have set the sweep parameters, you execute the sweep.

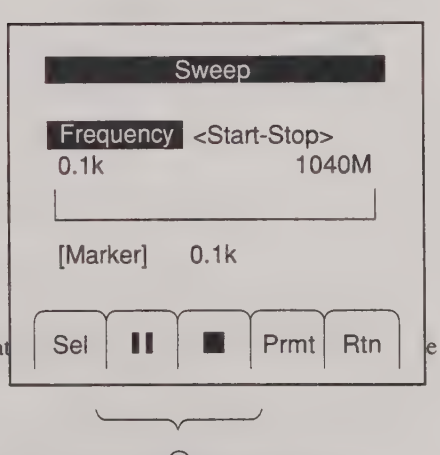
(7) Press the "Rtn" [F5] key in the "Sweep Parameter" menu to return to the "Sweep" menu.

(8) Pressing the "▶" [F2] key starts the sweep.



(9) Pressing the "■" [F3] key with the sweep under way aborts the sweep.
Moreover, pressing "❚❚" key will hold the sweep temporarily. Another press to the [F2] key will resume the sweep.

During hold, the [F2] key is displayed as ❚❚.



4.10.3 Sweep Auxiliary Outputs

While the signal generator performs sweep, it outputs signals that [illegible] e four connectors located on the rear panel, as follows:

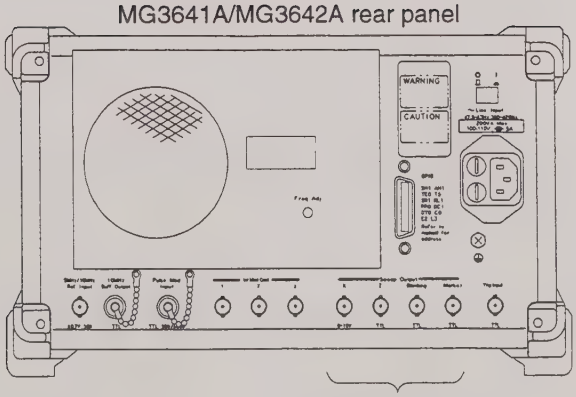
(1) X Out
Outputs sawtooth waves that are at 0 V at the sweep start point, and at +10 V at the sweep end point.

(2) Z Out
Outputs "H"-level TTL signals while it continues with sweep.

(3) Blanking Out
Outputs "H"-level TTL signals every sweep step, from the time when hardware setting is completed, till the next step setting begins

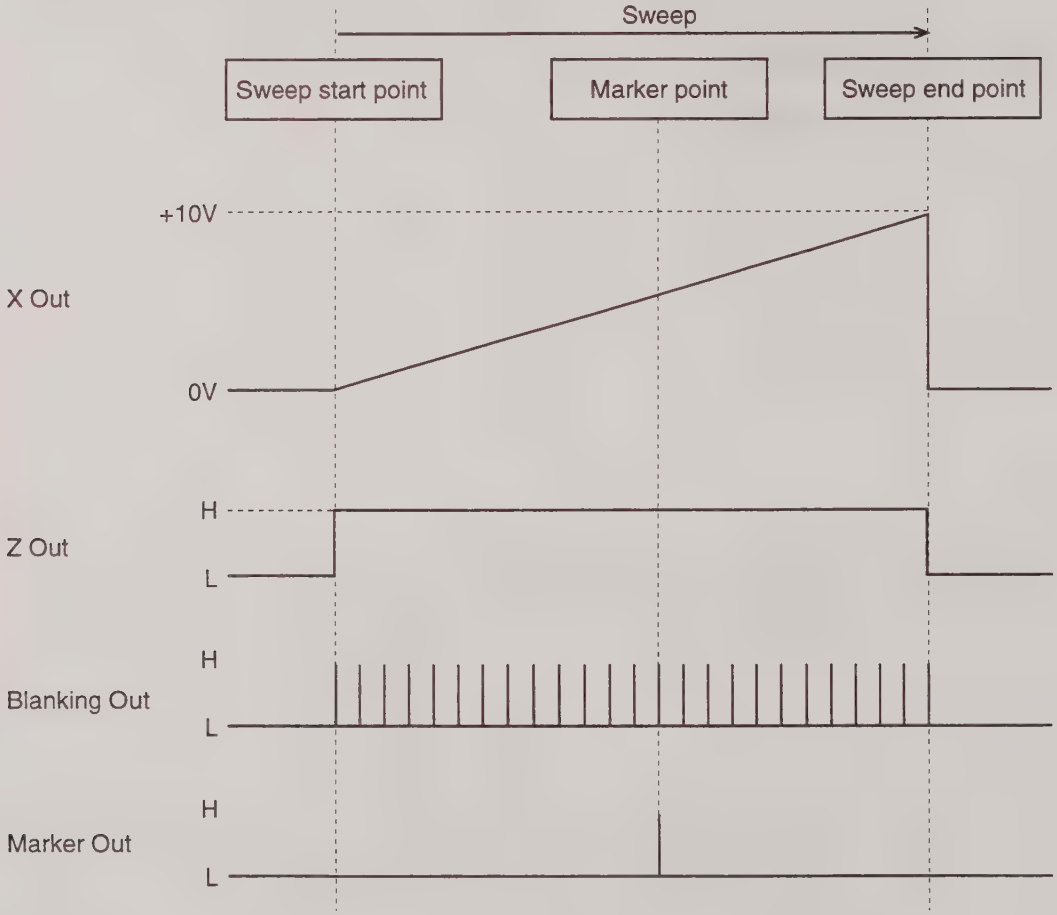
(4) Marker Out
Outputs "H"-level TTL signals when the actual sweep matches the marker point which was set in the "Sweep Parameter" menu.

MG3641A/MG3642A rear panel



Sweep Auxiliary
Output Connector

The diagram below represents the timing of each sweep auxiliary output.



4.11 Trigger Function

4.11.1 Outline of trigger function

The trigger function executes the panel key operation procedures registered beforehand as the trigger program by the external trigger signal. The same measurement procedures can be repeated easily from the operator panel or external device by registering the procedures as the trigger program.

For example, if the Step [^] key of the Output Level zone is registered in the trigger program, the output level can be stepped up each time the trigger is input.

All keys except for the [Preset] key, [Local] key, rotary knobs, and [Stby/On] key can be registered in the trigger program.

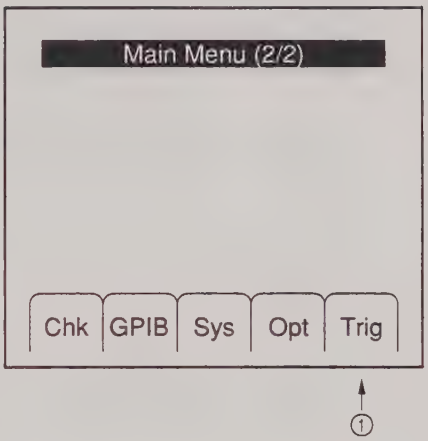
To execute the trigger program, generate the trigger signal as follows:

- Input a negative logical pulse from the Trig Input connector on the rear panel.
- Use GPIB to send the *TRG command or execute the trigger interrupt function.
- Press the "Exe" [F4] key of the "Trig Program" menu.

4.11.2 Registering the trigger program

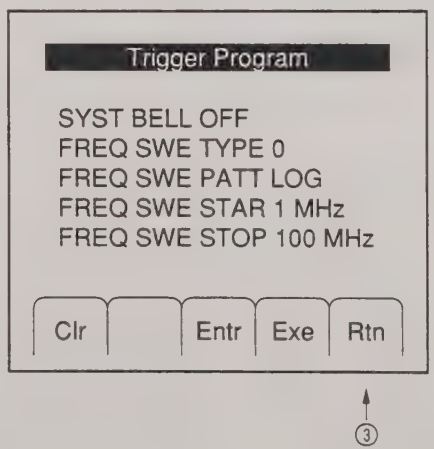
Register the trigger program as follows:

(1) Press the "Trig" [F5] key on the Main Menu (2) to open the "Trigger Program" menu.



(2) Press the "Enter" [F3] key. The screen switches to the Main Manu (1) and the device enters the trigger program registration state.
Subsequent key operations are registered as the trigger program (the message "Trigger Program Entry" is displayed to indicate that a key operation is being registered.

(3) To terminate registering the trigger program, press the "Trig" [F5] key on the Main Menu (2) again to open the "Trigger Program" menu. Registering the trigger program terminates when the "Trigger Program" menu is opened.



If the trigger program is registered when another trigger program is already registered, the new trigger program is added to the already-registered trigger program. To register a new trigger program, press the "Clr" [F1] key to erase the already-registered trigger program before using the "Entr" [F3] key to enter the registration state in Item (2) above.

When a key is operated while the trigger program is being registered, the function is set as a usual panel operation, but sweep is not executed. The maximum number of trigger program steps (functions) is 20. A trigger program of more than 20 steps cannot be registered. If the number of steps exceeds 20, the message "Trigger entry overflow" is displayed. In this case, open the "Trigger Program" menu and terminate registering the trigger program. Even if the number of steps exceeds 20, the registration state is not canceled automatically.

If no key is operated for 30 seconds or longer while the trigger program is being registered, the registration state is canceled automatically. In this case, the trigger program is not registered.

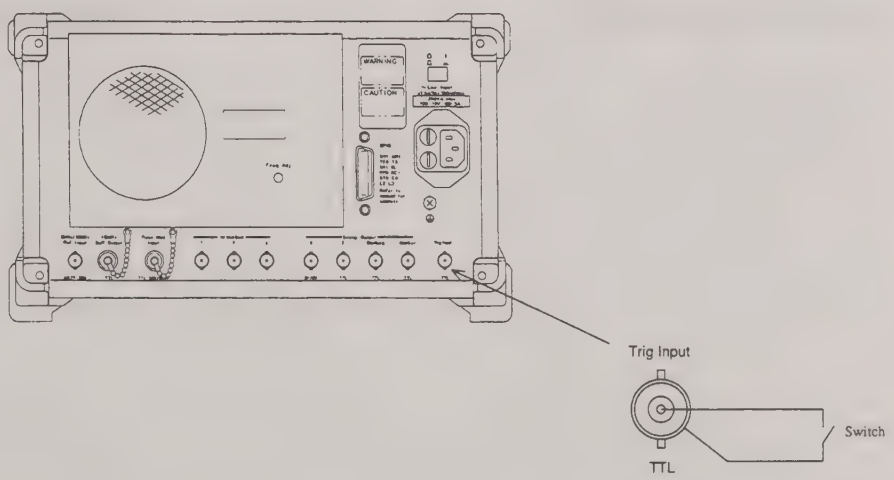
The sweep mode in which sweep is executed in the trigger program is forcibly set to SINGLE sweep.

4.11.3 Executing the trigger program

Execute the trigger program in one of the following ways:

(1) Execution by the external logic signal

Execute the trigger program at the falling edge of the TTL level signal input from the Trig Input connector on the rear panel. Because this connector is pulled up internally, the trigger program can be executed by simply connecting the connector to the ground.

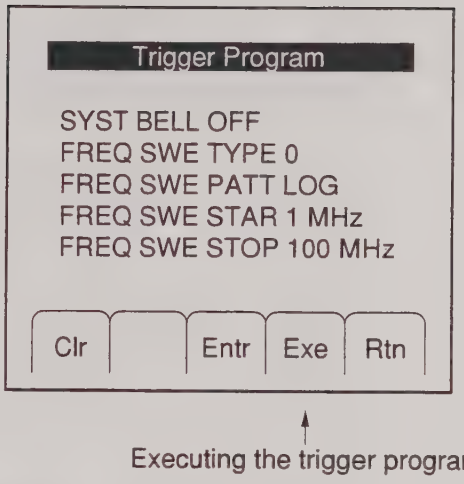


(2) Execution using GPIB

The trigger program can be executed by sending the *TRG command or executing the trigger interrupt function from GPIB.

For GPIB, see Section 6, "Remote control using GPIB."

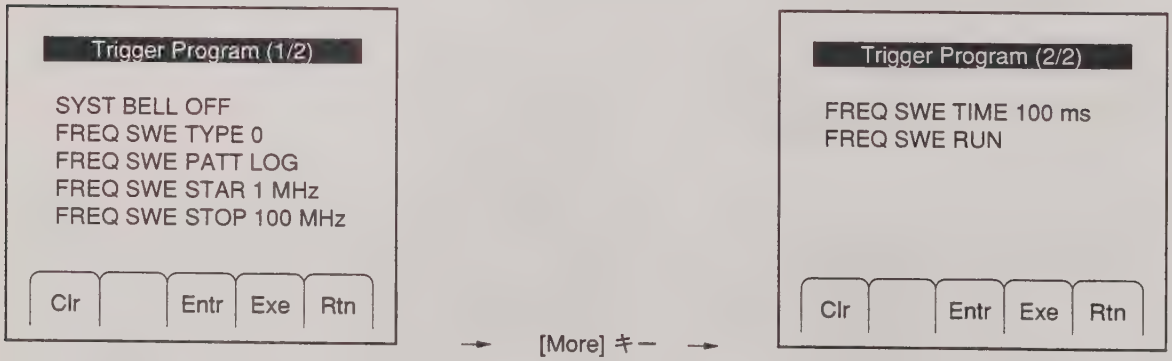
(3) Execution using the panel key
When the "Exe" [F4] key on the "Trigger Program" key is pressed, the trigger program is executed. This method can be used to check the trigger function.



The trigger program can be halted by pressing a key other than the [Preset] or [Local] key on the panel.

4.11.4 Checking the contents of the trigger program

The contents of the trigger program can be checked by opening the "Trigger Program" menu. In the trigger program, one step is displayed as one line. If the trigger program consists of more than one page, a page number is displayed in the menu title. In this case, press the [More] key to advance to the next page.



4.12 Miscellaneous Functions

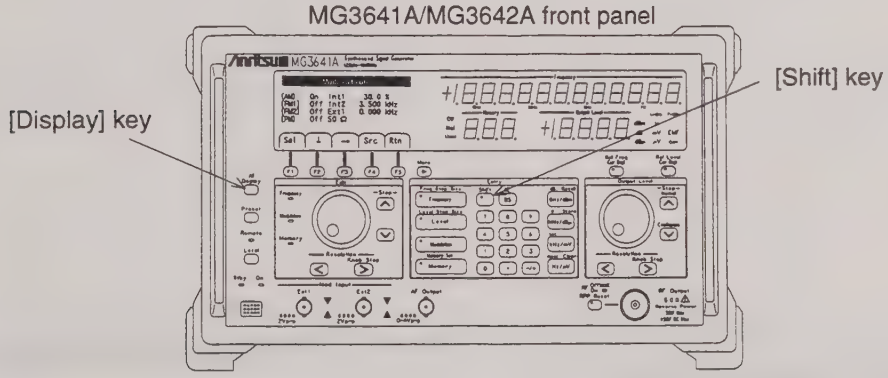
4.12.1 Setting Display On/Off

The MG3641A/MG3642A has a low EMI radiation from the panel, and it does not become a problem at a ordinary measurement.

However, if the radiation affects the measurement, it can be eliminated by pressing the [Display] key to turn off the multi-menu display.

To turn off all the frequency, output level etc. displays, press the [Shift] and then [Display] keys.

To turn on the display again, perform the same key operation.



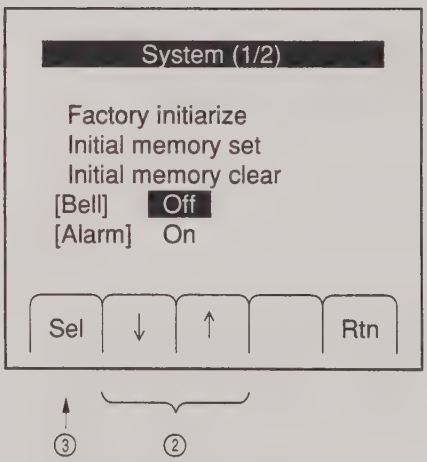
4.12.2 Setting Bell • Alarm On/Off

Bell (bell sound when any panel key is pressed, or the rotary knob is revolved.) • alarm (alarm sound when any error is occurred.) On/Off can be set as follows.

(1) Press the "Sys" [F3] key on the top menu to open the "System (1)" menu.

(2) Press the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key, to select "Bell" or "Alarm".
(State is reverse-displayed.)

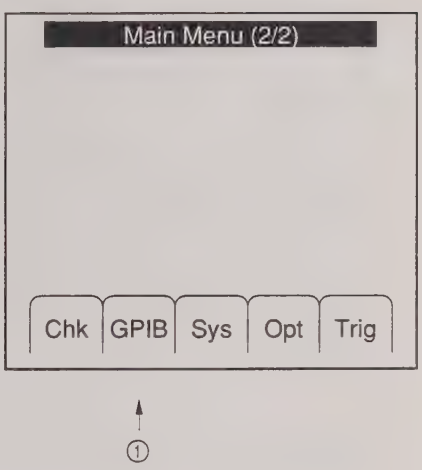
(3) Press the "Sel" [F1] key to select On or Off.



4.12.3 Setting address and only mode of GPIB

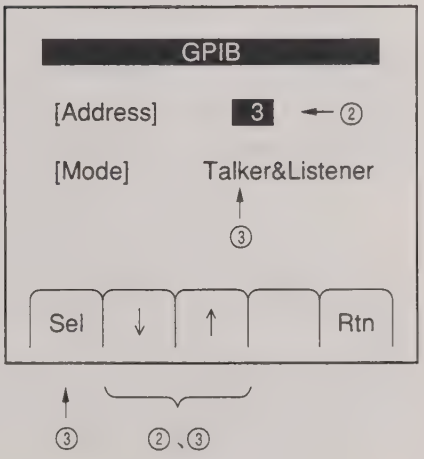
The MG3641A/MG3642A has the GPIB only mode.
The GPIB address and only mode are set on the GPIB menu, as described below.

(1) Press the "GPIB" [F2] key on the top menu to open the "GPIB" menu.



(2) Press the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key to select "Address".
(Address is reverse displayed.)
Set the address with numeric keys, and confirm the value with any unit key.

(3) Press the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key to select "Mode".
(State is reverse displayed.)
Press the "Sel" [F1] key to select mode, below.

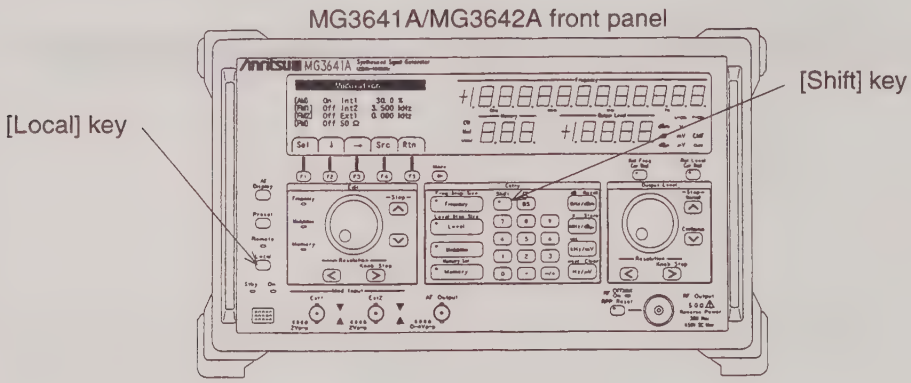


- Ordinary mode: Talker&Listener
- Talk-only mode of frequency: Freq Talk
- Talk-only mode of level: Level Talk
- Talk-only mode of frequency and level: Both Talk

4.12.4 Panel Lock

Not to change the setting condition of this instrument at long-time continuous test etc., press the [Local] key while pressing the [Shift] key to lock all the keys and the rotary knob.

MG3641A/MG3642A front panel



To remove the panel-lock condition, turn off and on the power to recover the ordinary state.

CAUTION ⚠

In panel lock mode, the GPIB and trigger functions do not work.

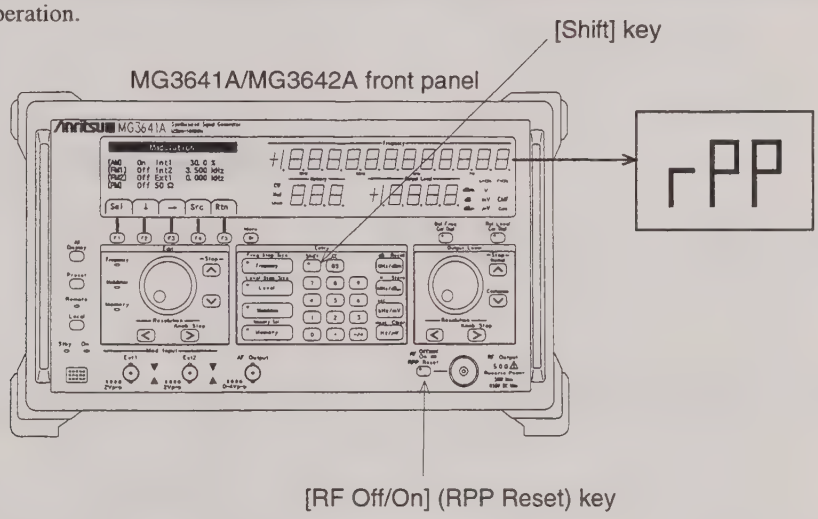
If the panel lock is performed during sweeping operation, the sweeping is stopped.

4.13 Removing Reverse Power Protection (RPP) Circuit Operation

The MG3641A/MG3642A has a Reverse Power Protection (RPP) circuit at the RF Output circuit to protect the internal circuit from the excessive reverse power.

When the RPP circuit operated, "RPP" is displayed at the Output Level display area, and the RF output signal is turned off.

At that time, remove the excessive external power, and press the [Shift] and [RF Off/On] (RPP Reset) keys to remove the RPP operation.



CAUTION ⚠

- The RPP circuit uses a mechanical switch. If many times of the operations are occurred, the switch contact is consumed. So, don't apply the excessive power to the RF Output connector, as possible.
- Don't remove the RPP circuit while applying an excessive power. Or the RPP circuit is damaged.
- Maximum reverse power from which the MG3641A/MG3642A can be protected, is 50 Vdc, 50 W (up to 1040 MHz) or 25 W (1040 to 2080 MHz).
- While the RPP circuit operated, the output impedance becomes the open state. So, take care of the connected device under test.

4.14 Error Messages

If a panel operation or device internal error occurs, the MG3641A/MG3642A displays messages in the error message area on the multimenu display.

Error messages are given below:

Operation error: Displayed when a setting becomes invalid because of an incorrect operation.

Data out of range: An attempt is made to set a value out of range

(e.g., to set the frequency to 10 GHz).

Invalid suffix: A unit key not appropriate for a set parameter is pressed

(e.g., an attempt is made to set the sweep time to 1 MHz)

Execution error: An attempt is made to execute one of the following incorrect operations:

- To start executing the sweep with an incorrect sweep parameter specified.
- To display too many digits on the display unit for the output level offset in volts.
- To exceed the upper limit of the variance range (±10 dB) in level continuous mode.

Not Stored memory: An attempt is made to recall a memory not stored.

Trigger entry overflow: An attempt is made to register a trigger program of more than 20 steps.

Trigger entry ignored: An attempt is made to register the trigger program when sweep is being executed or suspended.

Hardware error: An attempt is made to execute settings relating to an unmounted option

(e.g., to turn on pulse modulation when the pulse modulator is not mounted.)

Hardware status: Displayed when the MG3641A/3642A is used incorrectly or fault occurs.

RF out shut-down by RPP: The reverse power protection circuit operates.

→ Eliminate the cause and cancel the operation of the reverse power protection circuit (see paragraph 4.13).

Reference signal abnormal: The reference signal is abnormal.

→ The frequency or level of the signal input as an external reference signal is inappropriate. Input a suitable reference signal.

Synthesizer unlock: The synthesizer is unlocked.

→ If this message does not go off after warming up, a failure may occur in the circuit. Request the synthesizer be repaired.

RF Amplifier abnormal: An output level is abnormal.

→ This message is displayed when a setting exceeds the limit of the output amplifier of the final step. In this state, the level identical to the display is not output. If this message is displayed within the level accuracy guarantee range (+17 dBm or less), a fault may have developed. Request the output amplifier be repaired.
When the output amplifier is normal, but the output connector is not impedance-matched, severely (for example, open or short state); this message may be displayed.

Setting outside performance guarantee range: This message is displayed if a value is set outside the performance guarantee range.

Level uncal: A value is set outside the output level accuracy guarantee range.

→ Even if this message is displayed, the output level is usually accurate provided that the message "RF Amplifier Abnormal" is not displayed.

FM uncal: FM deviation is set outside the setting range.

→ The setting range of the FM deviation depends on the carrier frequency. If the FM deviation setting range at the current carrier frequency is exceeded, this message is displayed and the FM deviation becomes that of the upper limit of the setting range.

AM uncal: The AM modulation is set outside the guarantee range.

→ This message is displayed if the AM modulation is set outside the performance guarantee range.

Except for the above cases, various types of errors during remote control using GPIB are also displayed. For error messages relating to GPIB, see paragraph 6.5.5, "SCPI error messages."

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SECTION 5
MEASUREMENT

5.1 Measurement of Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the receiver means the minimum signal input level required to output the rated signal of the receiver. The following incidental conditions are required for the signal level, noise level, and signal distortion obtained in the output side of the receiver:

- AM receiver ..... Indicated by the minimum value of the typically modulated carrier voltage required to output the rated signal of the specified signal-noise rate (S/N). For example, when S/N = 20 dB, the minimum value of the carrier input voltage for 60 % modulation required to output the 50-mW signal is indicated by 10 μV.

- FM receiver ..... Indicated by the minimum value of the typically modulated carrier voltage required to obtain the rated output and specified value (–12 dB in 400 MHz) of the signal to noise and distortion (SINAD) obtained by adding the signal distortion to the signal-noise rate (S/N). In addition, this sensitivity is indicated by the minimum value of the carrier voltage required to suppress the receiver noise output by 20 dB at no-modulation. This is called a noise suppression (NQ) sensitivity.

This section describes the latter 20 dB NQ sensitivity and explains how to measure the 12 dB SINAD sensitivity.

5.1.1 Measuring 20 dB NQ sensitivity

The 20 dB NQ sensitivity is indicated the carrier input voltage (reading value of the output voltage of the signal generator) required to suppress the noise output by 20 dB when there is no 20 dB noise quieting, e.g., signal input. To obtain the noise output before suppressed, adjust the volume adjustment volume of the receiver so that the rated signal output is obtained.

(1) Setup

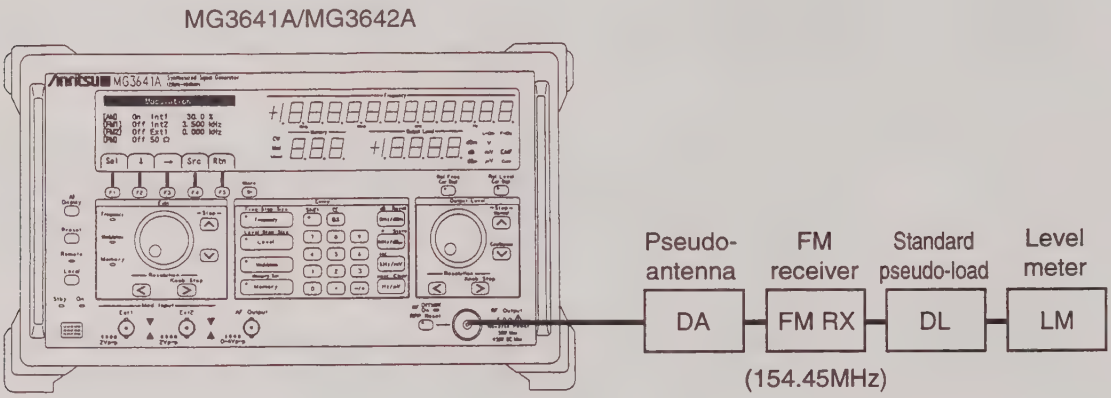


Fig. 5-1. Measuring 20 dB NQ Sensitivity

(2) Measurement procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency to 154.45 MHz.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency deviation to 70 % (3.5 kHz for maximum frequency deviation 5 kHz) of the specified maximum frequency deviation. Then, set the internal modulation frequency to 1 kHz.
3.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A to a sufficiently high output (ordinarily 30 dBμ or more) and apply it to the receiver.
4.	Turn off the squelch of the receiver, synchronize the receiver with receiving frequency 154.45 MHz (so that the reading value of the level meter is the maximum), then adjust the volume adjust volume of the receiver so that the rated output of the receiver is obtained according to the indicator of the level meter.
5.	Turn off the MG3641A/MG3642A output.
6.	Use the level meter to measure the receiver noise output and set the meter indicator to 0 dB.
7.	Turn off the MG3641A/MG3642A modulation and turn on the MG3641A/MG3642A output.
8.	Adjust the MG3641A/MG3642A output level so that the indicator of the level meter is set to –20 dB.
9.	The reading value of the MG3641A/MG3642A output level indicator is a 20 dB NQ sensitivity in step 8.

5.1.2 Measuring 12 dB SINAD sensitivity

The SINAD sensitivity is indicated by the output level of the signal generator when the distortion rate reaches the determined value (–12 dB in the 400 MHz zone of Japan) by reducing the output level of the signal generator while measuring the distortion (correctly distortion + noise) of the receiving modulation output of the typically modulated signal.

(1) Setup

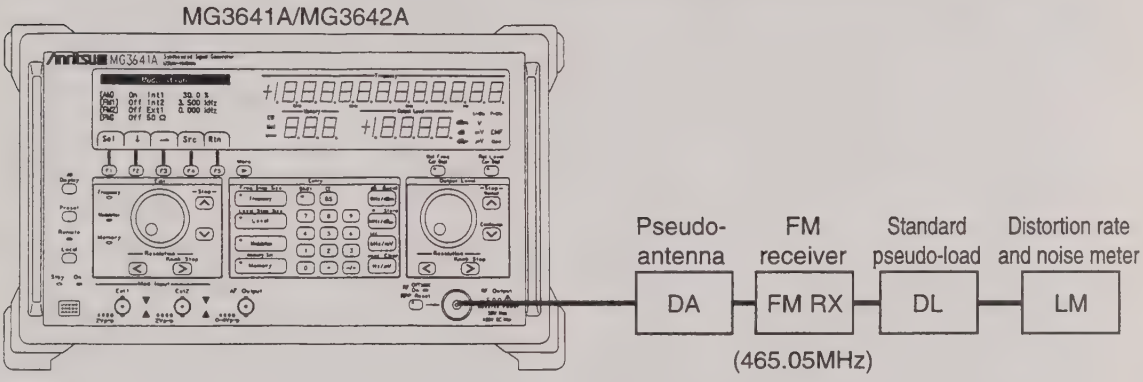


Fig. 5-2. Measuring 12 dB SINAD Sensitivity

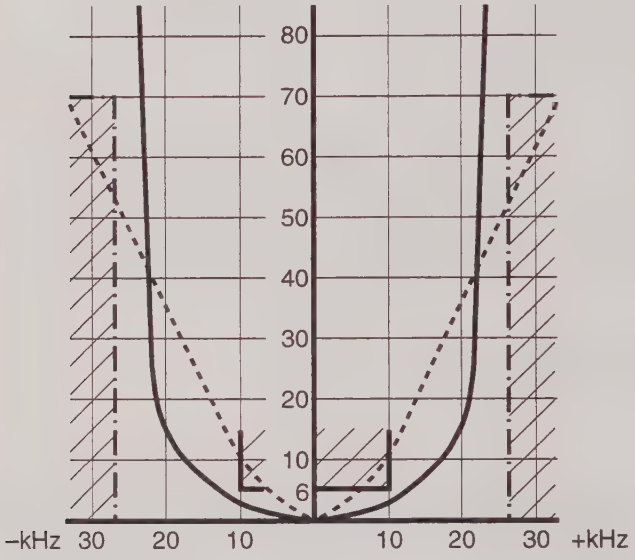
(2) Measurement procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency to 465.05 MHz.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency deviation to 70 % (3.5 kHz for maximum frequency deviation 5 kHz) of the specified maximum frequency deviation. Then, set the internal modulation frequency to 1 kHz.
3.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A to a sufficiently high output (ordinarily 30 dBμ or more) and apply it to the receiver.
4.	Turn off the squelch of the receiver, synchronize the receiver with receiving frequency 465.05 MHz (so that the reading value of the distortion rate and noise meter is the maximum), then adjust the volume adjust volume of the receiver so that the rated output of the receiver is obtained according to the indicator of the distortion rate and noise meter.
5.	Adjust the MG3641A/MG3642A output level so that the indicator of the distortion rate and noise meter is set to –12 dB.
6.	The reading value of the MG3641A/MG3642A output level indicator is a 12 dB SINAD sensitivity in step 5.

5.2 Measuring the 1-signal Selectivity

The 1-signal selectivity is measured when the receiver operates in a proportional region because the expected wave and interference disturbing wave are fine. It is indicated by the relative input voltage rate required to equalize the output of the receiver by connecting the signal generator to the receiver input pin in the expected wave receiving state and changing its frequency to the expected or disturbing one. This method is available to measure a pass band width, attenuation slope, and spurious response.

5.2.1 Measuring selectivity characteristics of the FM receiver in 20 dB NQ method



This figure shows the selectivity characteristics of a signal-channel FM receiver 146 to 162 MHz. The approved values are as follows:

- Pass band width .....6 dB (Reduction width = 20 kHz or more)
- Attenuation slope .....70 dB (Reduction band width = 50 kHz or less)

These conditions apply to measure the selectivity in the 20 dB NQ method as follows:

- Pass band width .....Increase the SG output by 6 dB as compared with the NQ sensitivity and move up or down the frequency so that the NQ sensitivity is obtained again. Then, obtain this width from its frequency width.
- Attenuation factor .....Increase the SG output by 60 dB, not 6 dB like the above.

- The characteristics curve must not be in the hatched part. The solid line is approved; the broken line is rejected.

(1) Setup

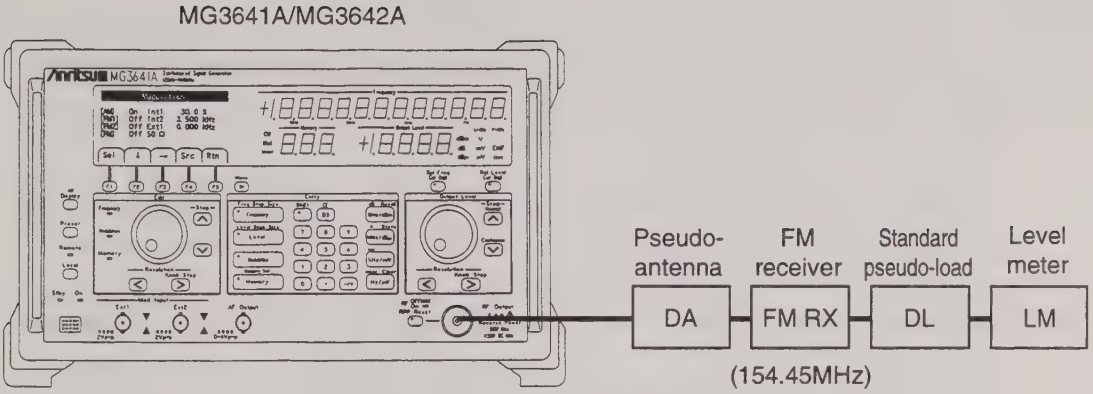


Fig. 5-3. Measuring Selectivity in 20 dB NQ Method

(2) Measurement procedure (Pass band width)

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency, output level, and FM receiver setting into the 20 dB NQ sensitivity mode.
2.	Place the MG3641A/MG3642A into the relative level display mode and set the output level resolution to 1 dB.
3.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob of Output to increase the MG3641A/MG3642A output level by 6 dB as compared with the 20 dB NQ sensitivity (set the display of the output level indicator to +6 dB).
4.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency resolution to 100 Hz.
5.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob of Edit to reduce the frequency and adjust it until the 20 dB NQ sensitivity is obtained again.
6.	Place the MG3641A/MG3642A into the relative frequency display mode.
7.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob of Edit to increase the frequency and adjust it until the 20 dB NQ sensitivity is obtained again.
8.	The value indicated by the Frequency indicator is the pass band width.

(3) Measurement procedure (Attenuation rate)

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency, output level, and FM receiver setting into the 20 dB NQ sensitivity mode.
2.	Place the MG3641A/MG3642A into the relative level display mode and set the output level resolution to 1 dB.
3.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob of Output to increase the MG3641A/MG3642A output level by 70 dB as compared with the 20 dB NQ sensitivity (set the display of the output level indicator to +70 dB).
4.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency resolution to 100 Hz.
5.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob of Edit to reduce the frequency and adjust it until the 20 dB NQ sensitivity is obtained again.
6.	Place the MG3641A/MG3642A into the relative frequency display mode.
7.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob of Edit to increase the frequency and adjust it until the 20 dB NQ sensitivity is obtained again.
8.	The value indicated by the Frequency indicator is the pass band width that reduced by 70 dB.

5.2.2 Measuring spurious response

The spurious sensitivity reduces as the receiver output obtained at reception of the modulated desired-frequency is different from that obtained at reception of the modulated spurious frequency. To measure the spurious response, adjust the output level of the signal generator of the spurious frequency so that these two receiver outputs are equal. Then, obtain that value from the difference between the output level of the signal generator of the desired frequency and that of the signal generator of the spurious frequency.

When the desired frequency of the receiver is fd; IF frequency is fi; local frequency is fL, the following frequency is assumed to be spurious frequency fs.

- Image frequency ..... fs = fL ±fi = fd ±2fi
- Higher harmonic ..... fs = fL ±fi/2, fs = nfd ±fi/2
  If a frequency that sets the difference from the local frequency to fi/2 is input, the second higher harmonic of fi/2 changes to an IF frequency and an interference occurs.
- Harmonic frequency of local frequency ..... fs = nfL ±fi

This section shows an example of fd = 154.45 MHz, fs = fd + 2 fi. fi = 10.7 MHz to explain the measurement procedure.

(1) Setup

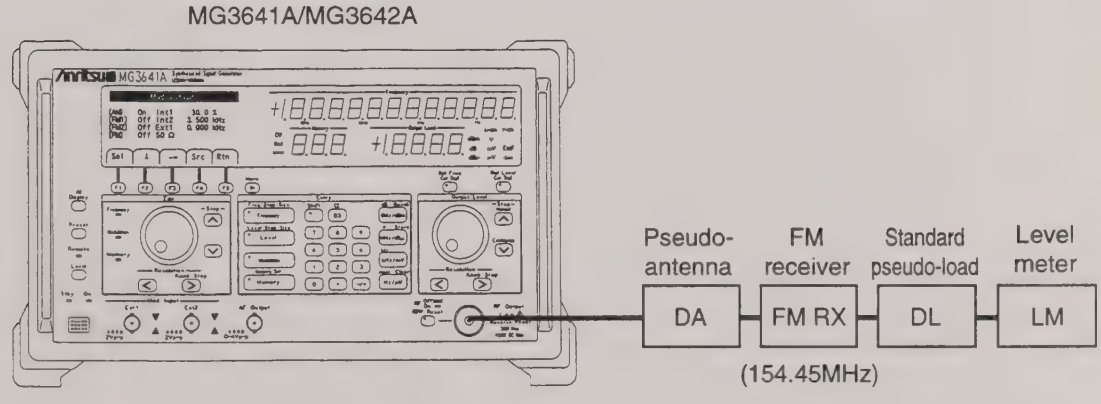


Fig. 5-4. Measuring Spurious Sensitivity

(2) Measurement procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency to fd = 154.45 MHz.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency deviation to 70 % of the specified maximum frequency deviation (3.5 kHz if the maximum frequency deviation is 5 kHz). Then, set the internal modulation frequency to 1 kHz.
3.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A to a sufficiently high output (ordinarily 30 dBμ or more) and apply it to the receiver.
4.	Turn off the squelch of the receiver, modulate the receiver to receiving frequency 154.45 MHz (maximize the value of the level meter), adjust the volume adjustment volume of the receiver, and obtain the rated output of the receiver from the indicator of the level meter.
5.	Place the MG3641A/MG3642A into the relative frequency display mode.
6.	While holding the receiver state, MG3641A/MG3642A modulation frequency, and frequency deviation to the same, apply the spurious frequency of the receiver, fs = fd + 2 fi, to the receiver. The spurious frequency is obtained by adding $2 \times fi = 2 \times 10.7$ MHz in the relative frequency mode.
7.	Place the MG3641A/MG3642A into the relative level mode and set the output level resolution to 1 dB.
8.	Adjust the MG3641A/MG3642A output level so that the value of the level meter becomes the same as the rated output obtained in step 4.
9.	The value indicated by the MG3641A/MG3642A output level indicator in step 8 is a spurious sensitivity.

5.3 Measuring the 2-signal Selectivity

In the conventional method of measuring the selectivity of one signal in the output fixing method, the input signal level had to be changed in a large range from about 0 dBm to about 100 dBm. It is generally difficult to operate each part of the amplifier of the receiver according to such a large change of the level. The amplifier normally operates in the 10 dB change range; however, in the higher range, an error occurs in the measured value because the sensitivity reduces by the saturation, etc.

To measure the sensitivity in the actual reception state, the 2-signal selectivity (also called effective selectivity) is provided. This sensitivity directly indicates the interference resolution of the receiver, that it, it indicates the maximum level of the allowable input of the disturbing wave when suppressing the disturbing output level of the receiver to a fixed value during reception of the desired wave. There are the following three types of 2-signal sensitivities:

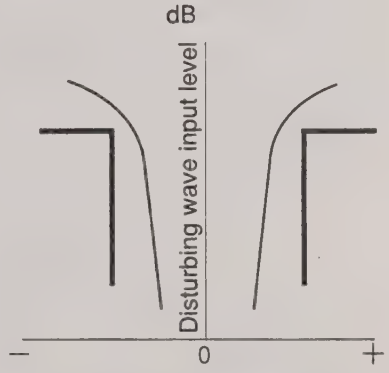
- Sensitivity blocking (suppression)
- Cross-modulation
- Inter-modulation

This section explains the sensitivity blocking and cross-modulation.

5.3.1 Measuring the sensitivity blocking of the FM receiver

The desired and disturbing waves are indicated by a disturbing wave input level when the noise suppression is set to 20 dB by applying the desired input voltage (higher by 6 dB than the input voltage of the receiver required to set the noise suppression to 20 dB) and supplying a disturbing wave separate from the desired wave by Δf kHz.

Change the frequency of the disturbing wave and measure the disturbing wave input level; the characteristics are obtained as shown in this figure.



In this paragraph, to explain the measurement procedure, the desired wave is set to 154.45 MHz and the disturbing wave is separated from it by ±20 kHz × n.

(1) Setup

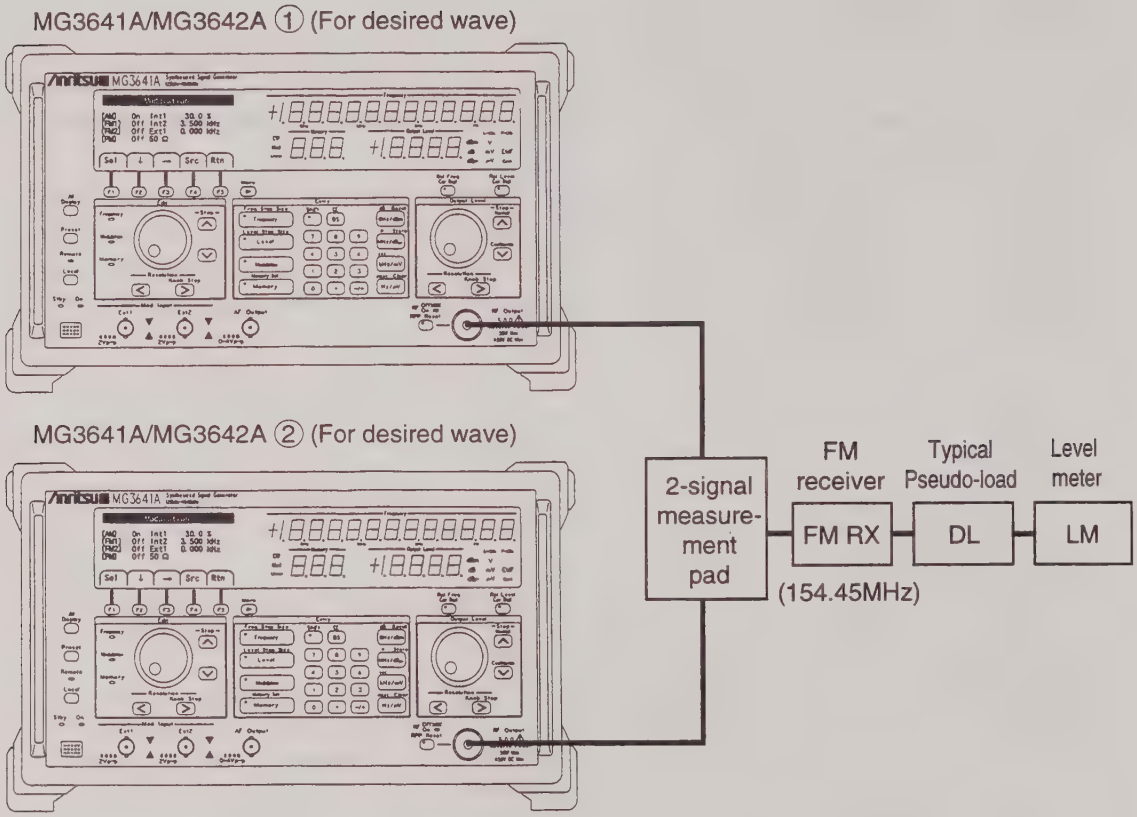
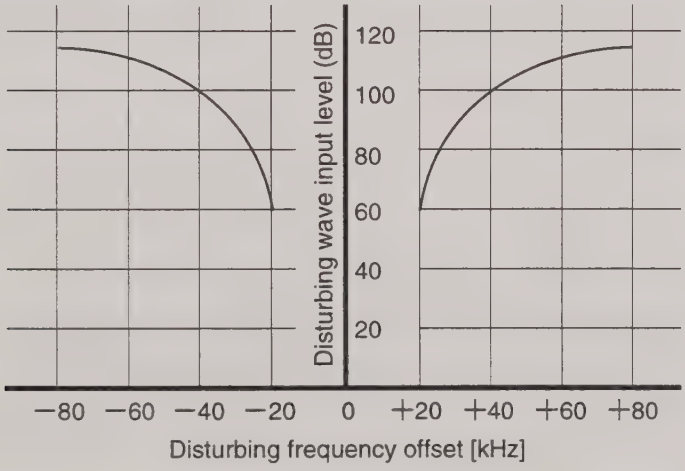


Fig. 5-5. Measuring the 2-signal Selectivity

(2) Measurement procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Turn off the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ②.
2.	Place the frequency, output level, and FM receiver setting of MG3641A/MG3642A ① into the 20 dB NQ sensitivity state. In this case, the noise level is V_N dB.
3.	Turn off the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ① and place the frequency and output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ② into the 20 dB NQ sensitivity state.
4.	Turn off the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ② again and turn on the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ①.
5.	Place MG3641A/MG3642A ① into the relative display level mode and set the output level resolution to 1 dB.
6.	Clockwise turn the rotary knob on the right of MG3641A/MG3642A ① to increase the output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ① by 6 dB as compared with the 2 dB NQ sensitivity (set the display of the output level indicator to +6 dB).

STEP	PROCEDURE
7.	Turn on the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ②, place MG3641A/MG3642A ② into the relative level mode, and set the output level resolution to 1 dB.
8.	Set the frequency step size of MG3641A/MG3642A ② to 20 kHz.
9.	Turn the rotary knob to adjust the output level so that the noise output of the receiver is set to V_N dB obtained in step 2 each time the Edit [^] key of MG3641A/MG3642A ② is pressed. The value indicated by the output level indicator is the disturbing input level separated from the desired wave by $+\Delta f \times n$.
10.	Return the frequency and output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ② in the state set in step 3 (frequency and output level indicators set to +0).
11.	Turn the rotary knob to adjust the output level so that the noise output of the receiver is set to V_N dB obtained in step 2 each time the Edit [v] key of MG3641A/MG3642A ② is pressed. The value indicated by the output level indicator is the disturbing input level separated from the desired wave by $-\Delta f \times n$.
12.	The following sensitivity suppression characteristics are obtained in steps 9 and 11:



5.3.2 Measuring the cross-modulation characteristics

The cross-modulation characteristics are indicated by the input level of a disturbing level when the receiver output obtained at detection of a disturbing modulation wave adjacent to an unmodulated expected-signal is lower than the output obtained at detection only of the modulated desired-signal by a specific value, e.g., 20 dB.

NOTE

The cross-modulation occurs in the receiver as the desired signal modulated by the modulation signal of the disturbing signal because the receiver operates non-linearly when the desired receiving signal is applied to the receiver as well as a disturbing wave having a different higher-level modulated frequency.

(1) Setup

The configuration is the same as that of the 2-signal selectivity above. However, this paragraph describes the AM receiver.

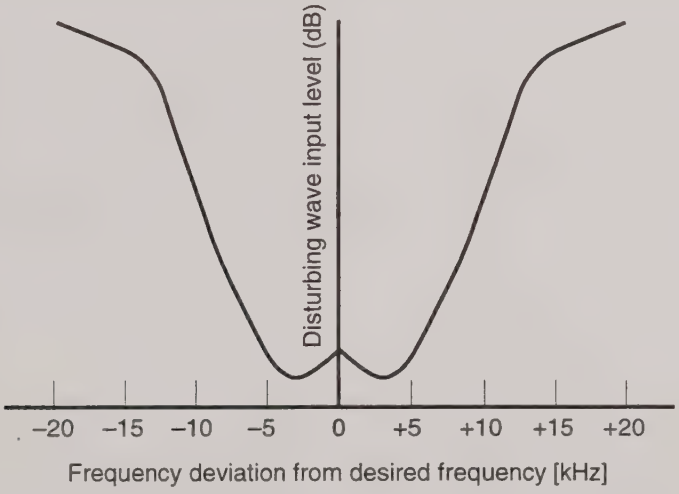
To explain the measurement procedure, the desired wave is set to 1500 kHz and the disturbing wave is separated from it by ±5 kHz × n.

(2) Measurement procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Turn off the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ②.
2.	Set the frequency of MG3641A/MG3642A ① to 1500 kHz.
3.	Set the AM modulation of MG3641A/MG3642A ① to 30 % and internal modulation frequency to 400 Hz.
4.	Synchronize the receiver with receiving frequency of 1500 kHz so that the indicator of the level meter reaches the maximum, turn off the AGC of the receiver, then place the receiver into the appropriate state.
5.	Adjust the output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ① so that the indicator of the level meter reaches the rated signal output.
6.	The value indicated by the output level indicator of MG3641A/MG3642A ① in step 5 is E_1 dBμ.
7.	Turn off the modulation of MG3641A/MG3642A ① and turn on the output of MG3641A/MG3642A ②.
8.	Set the frequency of MG3641A/MG3642A ② to 1500 kHz.
9.	Set the output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ② to that of MG3641A/MG3642A ①, E_1 dBμ in step 6.
10.	Set the AM modulation and modulation frequency of MG3641A/MG3642A ② to those of MG3641A/MG3642A ① in step 3.
11.	Change the output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ② and set the value of the output level indicator of MG3641A/MG3642A ② to E_2 dBμ when the receiver output is lower than the rated signal output set in step 5 by – 20 dB. (This is a cross-modulation characteristic when the disturbing wave is the same as the desired frequency.) Then, set the level of the rated output –20 dB (1/10) to Vs dB.
12.	Place MG3641A/MG3642A ② into the relative frequency display mode and relative level display mode, then set the output level resolution to 1 dB.
13.	Set the frequency step size of MG3641A/MG3642A ② to 5 kHz.

STEP	PROCEDURE

14. Turn the rotary knob to adjust the output level so that the noise output of the receiver is set to Vs dB described in step 11 each time the Edit [^] key of MG3641A/MG3642A ② is pressed. The value indicated by the output level indicator is a disturbing wave input level (dB) separated from the desired wave by $+\Delta f \times n$.
15. Return the frequency and output level of MG3641A/MG3642A ② into the state set in step 12 (frequency and output level indicators set to +0).
16. Turn the rotary knob to adjust the output level so that the noise output of the receiver is set to Vs dB described in step 12 each time the Edit [v] key of MG3641A/MG3642A ② is pressed. The value indicated by the output level indicator is a disturbing wave input level separated from the desired wave by $-\Delta f \times n$.
17. The selectivity characteristics are obtained from steps 14 and 16, taking into account the following:



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SECTION 6
GPIB

6.1 Outline of GPIB

6.1.1 Overview

The MG3641A/MG3642A synthesized signal generator can automate the measurement by a combination with an external controller and other instruments.

This device conforms to the institute of electrical and electric engineers (IEEE) std 488.1-1987. The software standard conforms to IEEE488.2 and standard commands for programmable instruments (SCPI).

6.1.2 GPIB functions

This device has the following four GPIB functions:

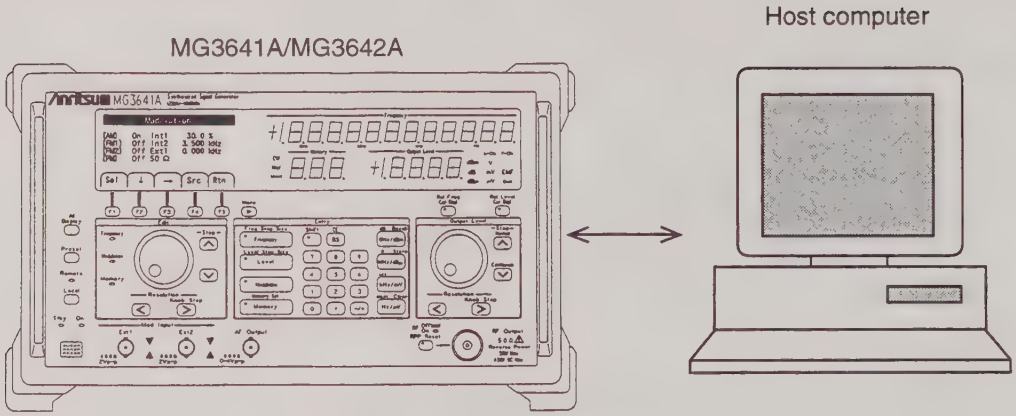
- Control of all the functions excluding the [Stby/On] switch and [Local] key
- Reading all setting conditions
- Setting a GPIB address from the panel
- Synchronous control of frequency and level in only mode

6.1.3 Setup example

This section shows a setup example using GPIB.

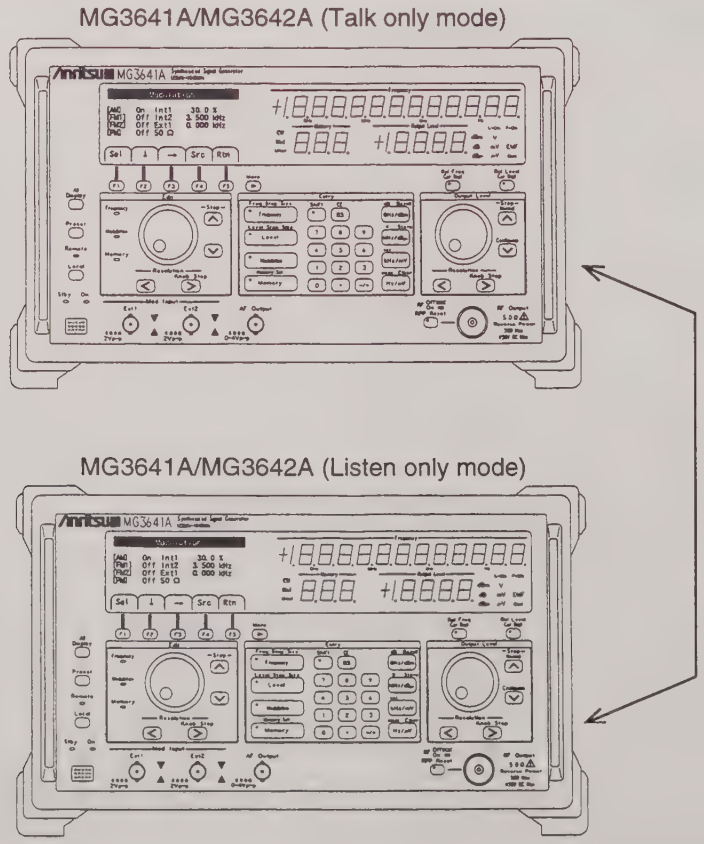
(1) Control from host computer

Connect the host computer to automatically control this device.



(2) Synchronous control in only mode

Connect two MG3641A/MG3642A units to synchronously control the frequency or output level.



6.1.4 Standard

The MG3641A/MG3642A GPIB is provided with the IEEE488.1 interface function subset listed in the table below.

GPIB Interface Function

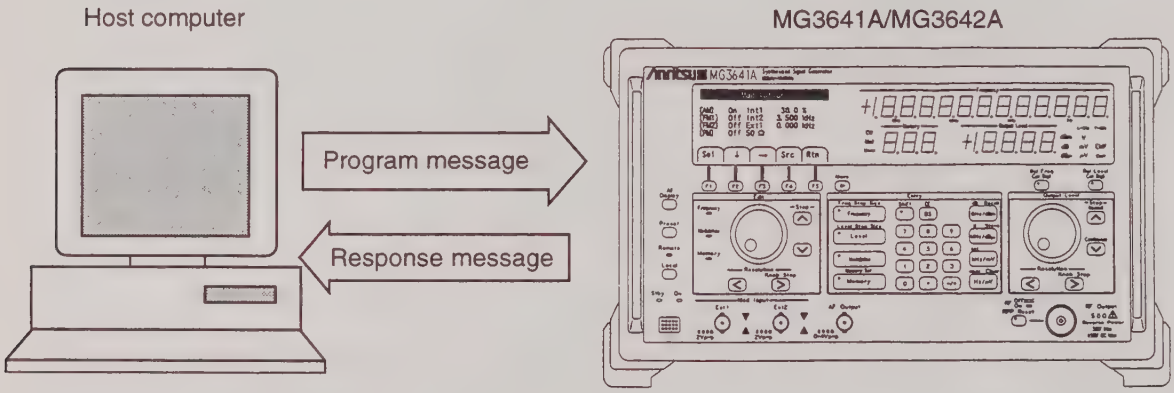
Code	Interface function
SH1	Supports all the source handshake functions and takes a data sending timing.
AH1	Supports all the acceptor handshake functions and takes a data receiving time.
T5	Supports the basic talker functions, serial poll functions, talk only mode functions, and talker release function by MLA.
L3	Supports the basic listener functions, listen only functions, and listener release function by MLA.
SR1	Supports all the functions of the service request and status byte.
RL1	Supports all the remote/local functions and local lock-out functions.
PP0	No parallel poll function
DC1	Supports all the device clear functions.
DT1	Supports all the device trigger functions
C0	No system controller function

6.2 Device Message List

6.2.1 Outline

The device messages are data messages transferred between the controller and device through a system interface. They are classified into two types: program and response messages.

The program message is an ASCII data message transferred from the controller to the device. It is divided into two types: program command and program query.
The response message is an ASCII data message transferred from the device to the controller.



6.2.2 General Information On SCPI

SCPI is an instrument command language that is defined by the SCPI Consortium. It does not depend on the hardware. The goal of SCPI is to reduce the development period for Automatic Tests Equipment (ATE) programs. To accomplish this goal, SCPI provides a consistent programming environment for instrument control and data usage. The features are that the SCPI software is compatible between instruments of the same class, and between different instruments which uses the same commands and parameters to control the instruments that have the same functions.

6.2.3 Command Structure

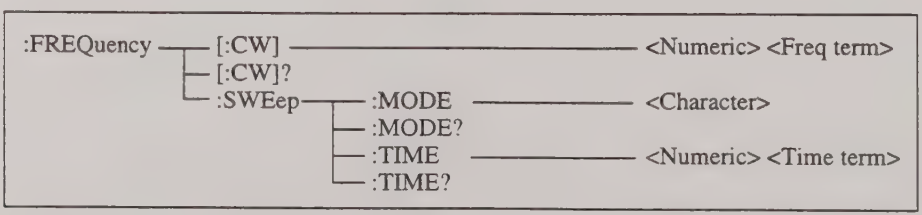


Fig. 6-1. SCPI Command Tree Example

SCPI commands are based on a hierarchical structure. The commands are grouped according to the associated functions. They form hierarchical structures called 'subsystems'.

In this manual, each subsystem is represented by a command tree as shown in the above figure.

Where the same headers appear in a tree, the position of the headers correspond to different functions. This means that commands must be written with the full path including the header to be used.

Examples: FREQuency subsystem
FREQuency denotes the highest level node.
CW, CW? and SWEep denotes the second level node.
MODE, MODE?, TIME and TIME? denote the third level node.
<Numeric> and <Character> are used for CW, MODE and TIME parameter types, respectively.
<Freq term> and <Time term> are used for frequency and time unit types, respectively.

6.2.4 Writing Commands

:FREQuency[:CW]<Numeric> <Freq term>	<Numeric>	=0 Hz to 1040 MHz
:FREQuency[:CW]?		
:FREQuency:SWEep:MODE	<Character>	=AUTO, SINGLE, MANUAL
:FREQuency:SWEep:MODE?		
:FREQuency:SWEep:TIME<Numeric> <Time term>	<Numeric>	=10 μs to 600 s
:FREQuency:SWEep:TIME?		

Fig. 6-2. Writing Commands

Fig. 6-2 shows how to write the commands in the command tree shown in Fig. 6-1.

The rules of writing commands are explained below.

<Command format>
The first character of an SCPI command is the colon symbol(:).
The command is also configured by concatenating a colon(:) between headers.

<Abbreviated format for header>
A header has both a short form and a long form. A short form header is an abbreviation of a long form header. It is abbreviated to the upper-case characters from the long form header. Whether a short or long command is used, it is interpretable as the same command with the same function. Short forms and long forms can be used together.

The command reference allows both upper-case and lower-case alphabetic characters to be used to differentiate short form keyword from the long form of the same keyword. In fact, there is no differentiation between upper-case

and lower-case.

(The three types of headers, FREQUENCY, Frequency, and frequency are all interpretable as the same header.)

Example: Long form → :FREQuency:SWEep:MODE AUTO
Short form → :FREQ:SWE:MODE AUTO
Long + Short → :FREQ:SWEep:MODE AUTO

<Option node>
The symbol [ ] indicates an option node. The header enclosed within the [ ] may abbreviated. It is accepted as a command whether abridged or unabridged.

Example: When a header is abridged → :FREQuency:CW 10 MHz
When a header is unabridged → :FREQuency 10 MHz

<Command separator>
One or more spaces must be placed between a command and a parameter. Two or more parameters must be separated with a comma (,).

6.2.5 Compounding Commands

Commands can be chained with a semicolon (;) as shown in the following examples. The second command is referred to the same level as the lowest layer of the first command. This allows the second command to be written with the full path name, as shown in the example 1. However, as shown in example 2, the header with a higher order than SWEep can be omitted.

Example: 1 → :FREQuency:SWEep:MODE AUTO;:FREQuency:SWEep:TIME 50 ms
2 → :FREQuency:SWEep:MODE AUTO;TIME 50 ms

6.2.6 Parameter

The table below shows the parameter types employed for this instrument.

In this manual, these parameter types are written in lower-case alphabetical characters between brackets < >, and the IEEE488.2 (or SCPI)-defined <PROGRAM TYPE>s corresponding to them are written in upper-case alphabetical characters. The correspondence between each parameter and IEEE488.2 (or SCPI) is written for the various commands.

Table 6-1. Contents of Parameter Types

Parameter type	Description
<Numeric> <DECIMAL NUMERIC PROGRAM DATA>	Represents decimal numbers. A <CHARACTER PROGRAM> item, such as MINimum or MAXimum, is included in a special numeric format.
<Boolean> <BOOLEAN PROGRAM DATA> (defined by SCPI)	Represents a theoretical value. OFF or 0 corresponds to FALSE, and ON or 1 corresponds to TRUE. When 0,1 or OFF, ON are used for setting, queries return 1 or 0, never ON or OFF.
<Character> <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA>	Represents a character data. It is possible to express a short character string corresponding to the setting contents. Both long and short forms can be used.
<Non>	Non parameter

6.2.7 Unit

The table below shows the unit types employed for this instrument.

In this manual, these unit types are written in lower-case alphabetical characters between brackets < >.

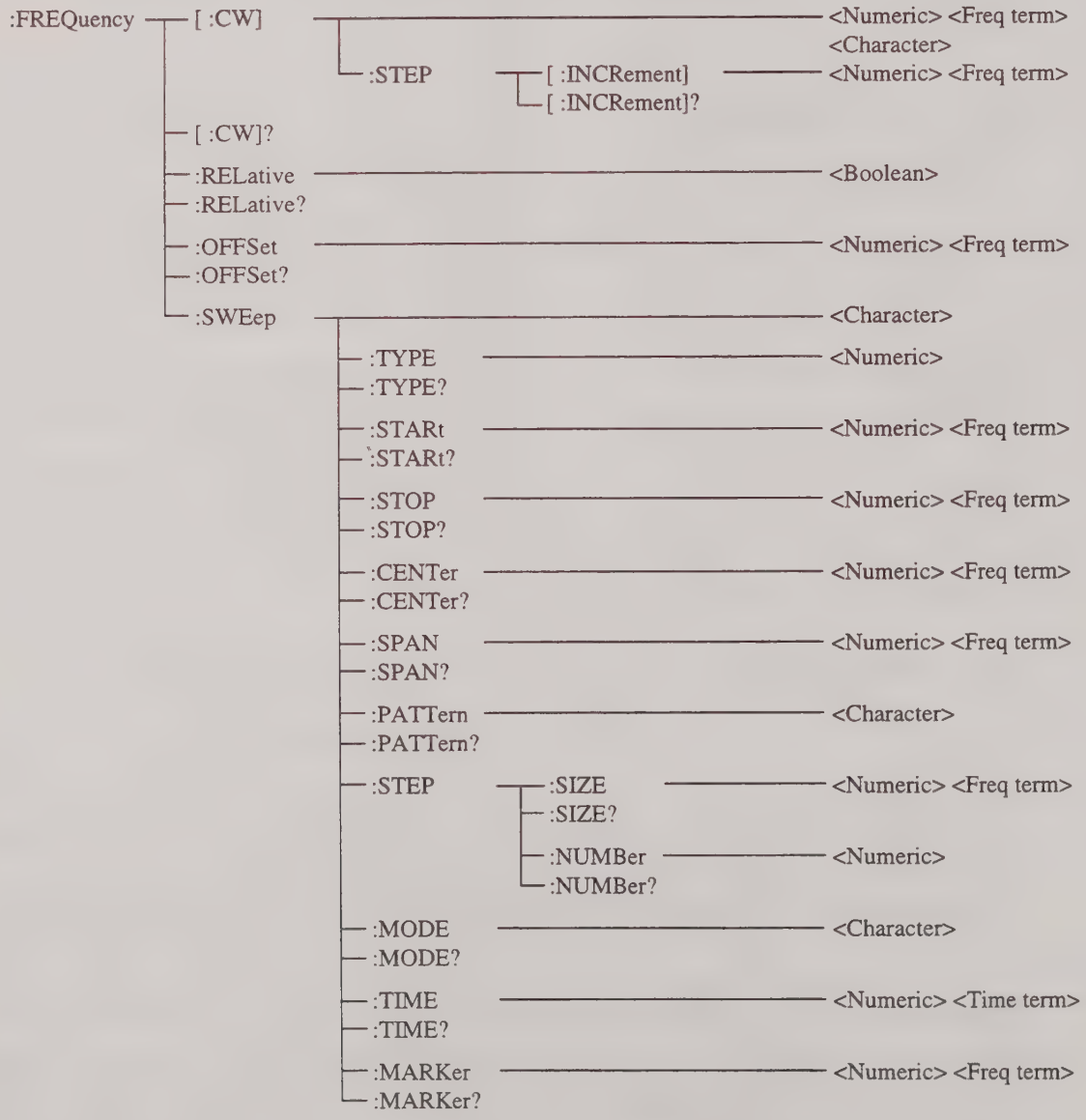
Table 6-2. Contents of Unit Types

Unit type	Description
<Freq term>	At frequency and FM deviation setting, four units can be use: "Hz", "kHz", "MHz", "GHz". Omission of the unit symbol is regarded as "Hz".
<Ampl term>	At RF output level and AF output level setting, five units can be use: "dB", "dBm", "dBu", "V", "mV", "uV". Omission of the unit symbol is regard is regard as "dBm" or "V".
<AM term>	At AM depth setting, the unit must be "%" or "PCT". Omission of the unit symbol is regard as "%".
<Time term>	At sweep time setting, three units can be use: "s", "ms", "us". Omission of the unit symbol is regard as "s".
<Non term>	Non unit.

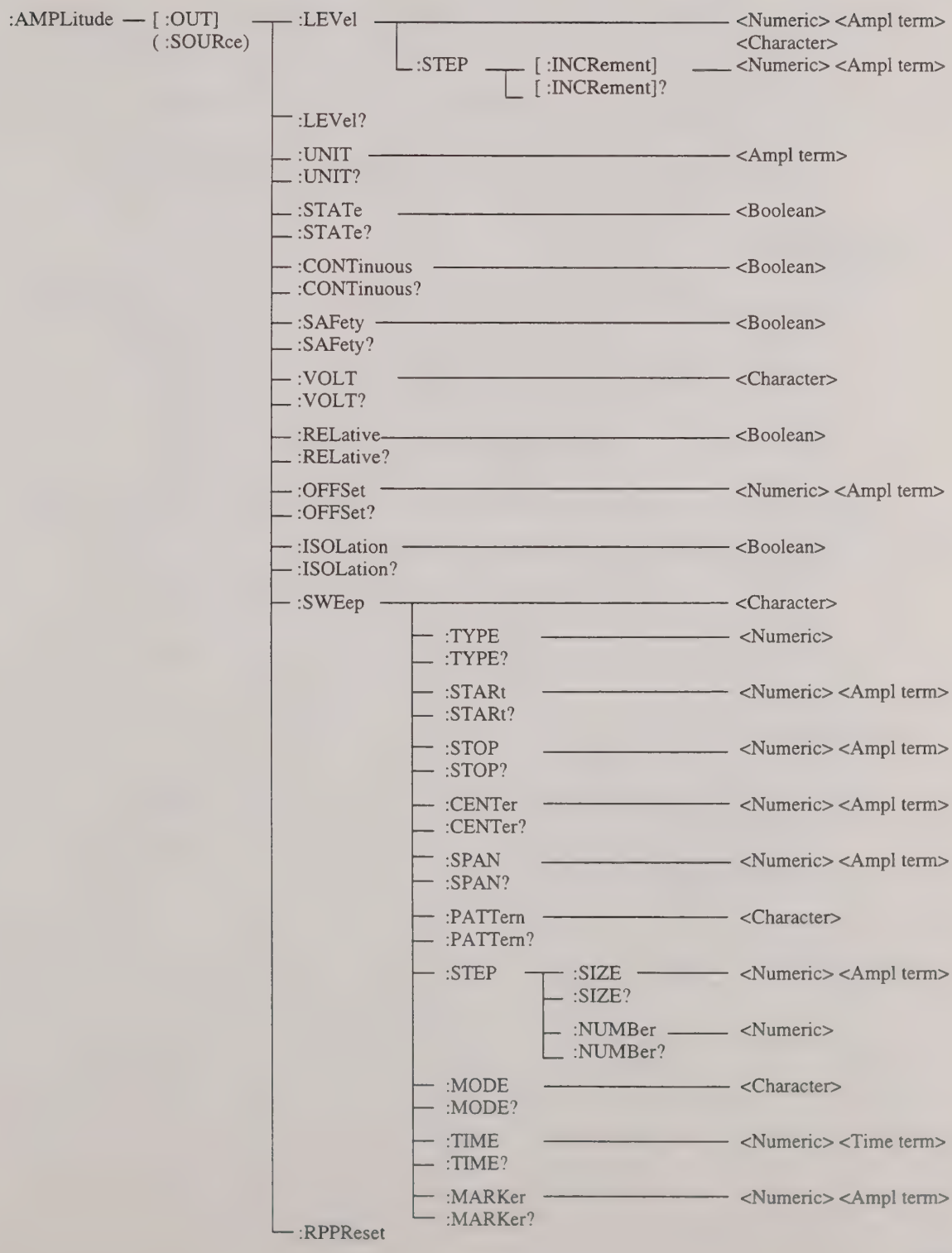
6.2.8 Command Tree

This paragraph shows the MG3641A/MG3642A device message as a command tree for each subsystem.
The messages between brackets can be omitted.

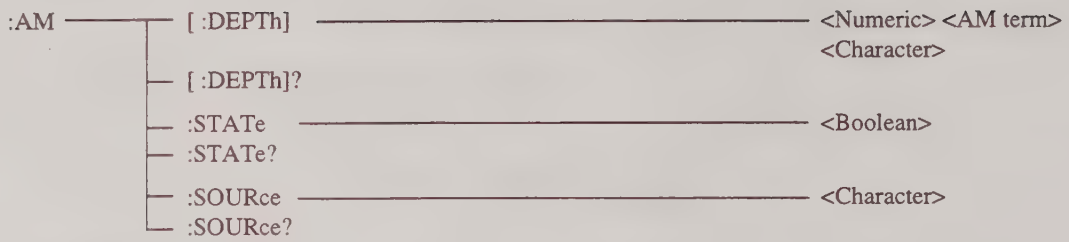
(1) Frequency Subsystem



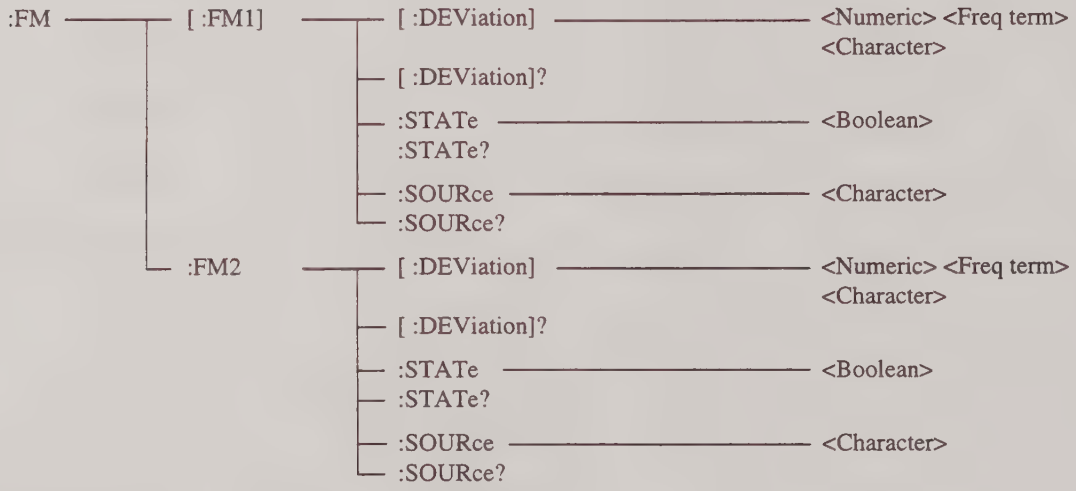
(2) Output Level Subsystem



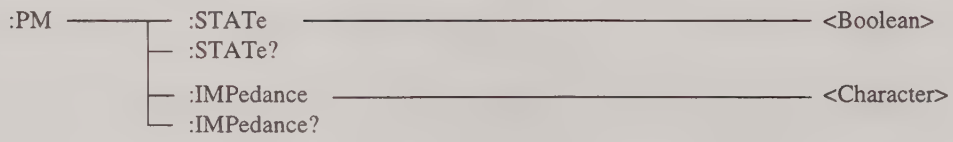
(3) AM Subsystem



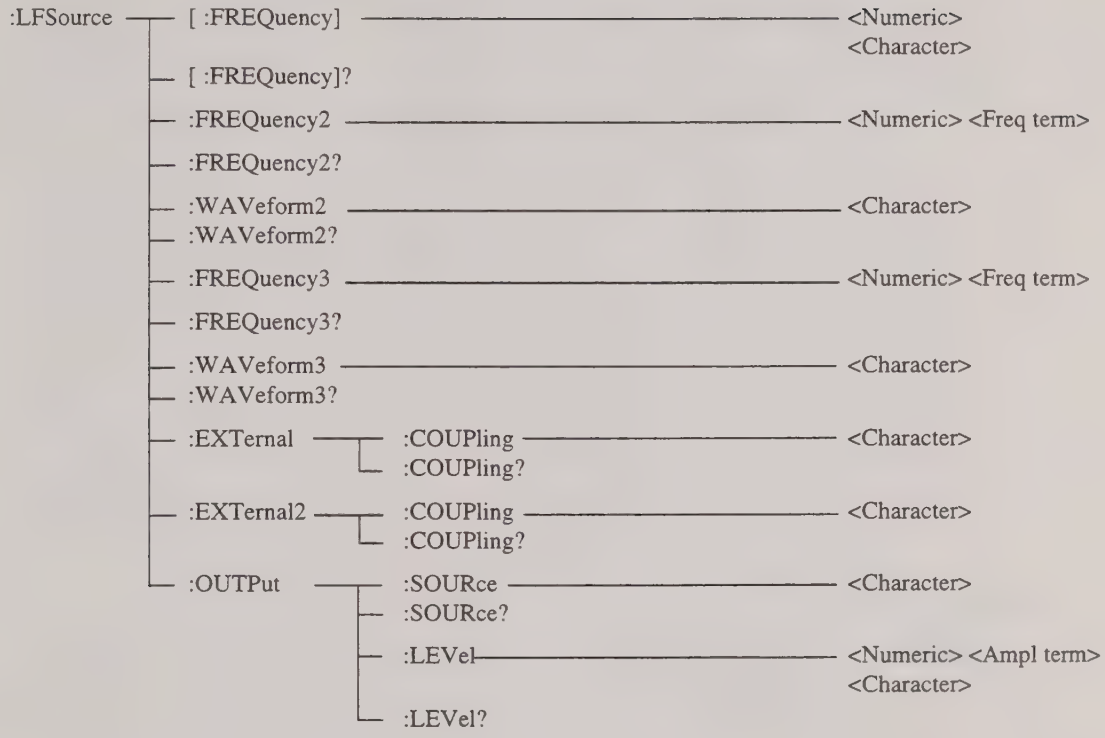
(4) FM Subsystem



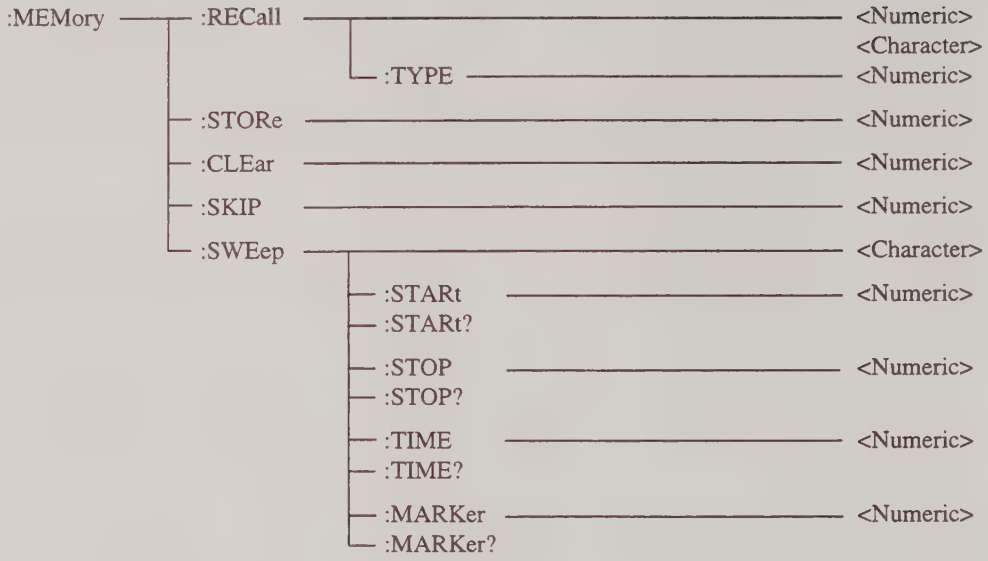
(5) PM Subsystem



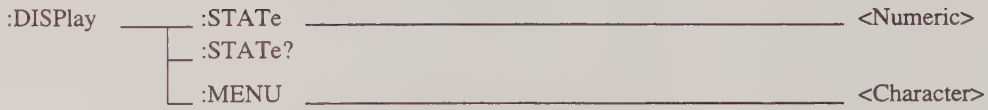
(6) Modulation Source Subsystem



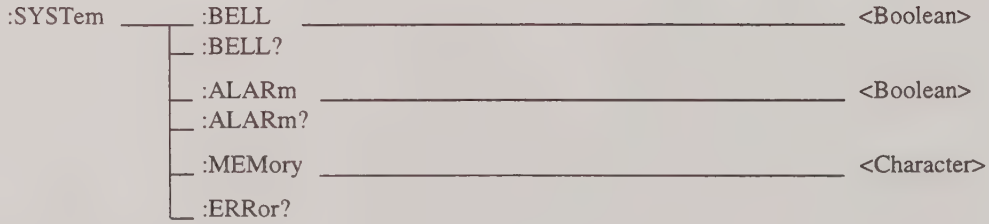
(7) Memory Subsystem



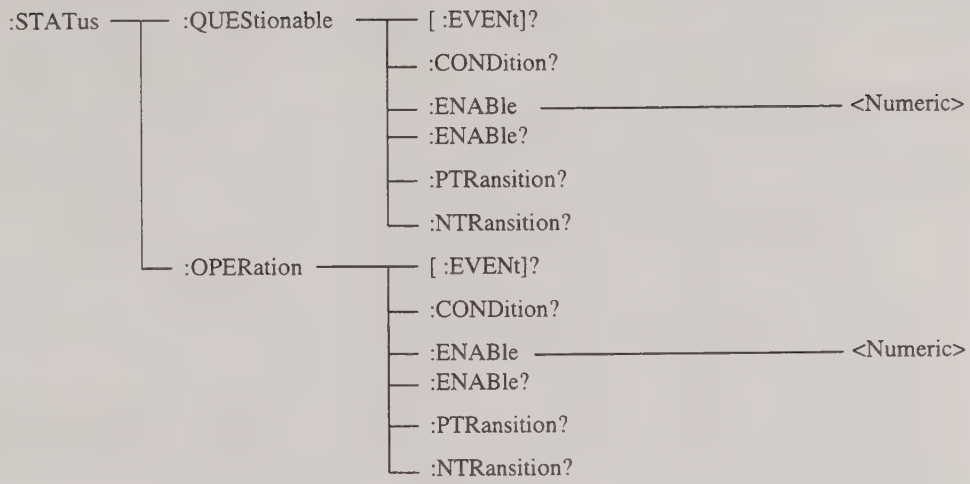
(8) Display subsystem



(9) System Subsystem



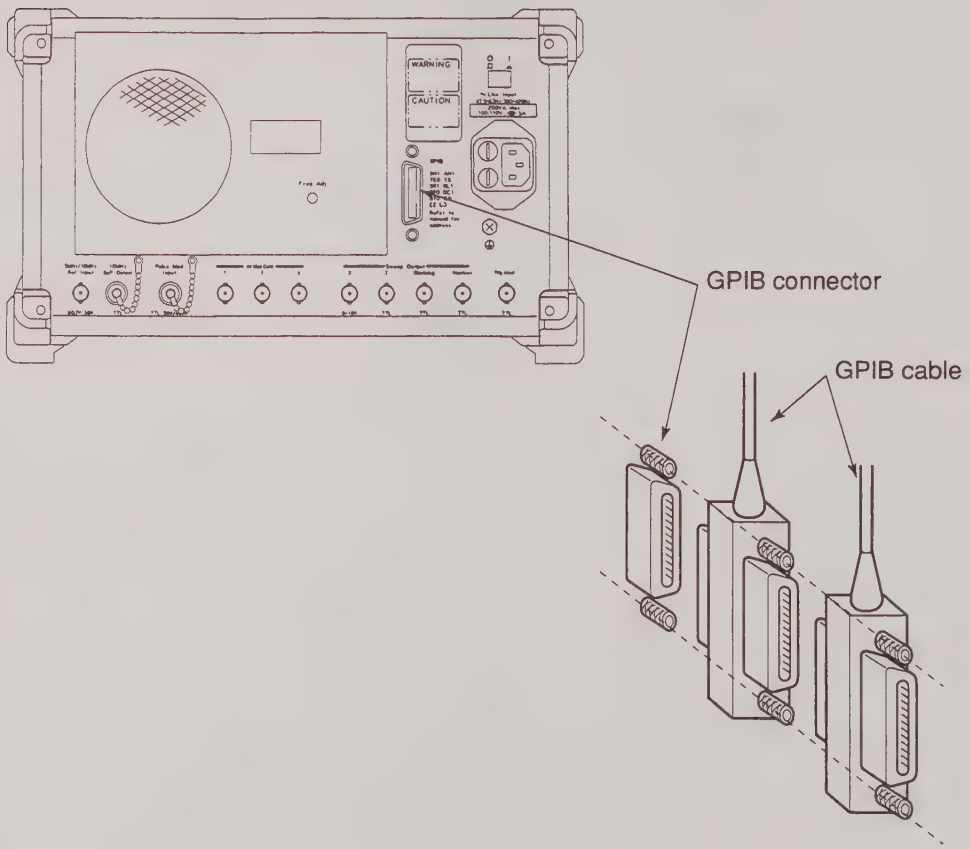
(10) Status Subsystem



6.3 Connecting the GPIB Cable

A GPIB cable must be connected for remote control by the GPIB. The MG3641A/MG3642A supports the GPIB cable connector on the rear panel.

MG3641A/MG3642A rear panel



CAUTION ⚠

Turn the POWER switch off and unplug the power cord before connecting and disconnecting the GPIB cable. This is because only the signal common line of the cord may rarely be cut before the others depending the cord connection-disconnection method. In this case, if the power remains turned on, the AC leak voltage, etc. is superimposed to the IC, and the circuit parts may be damaged.

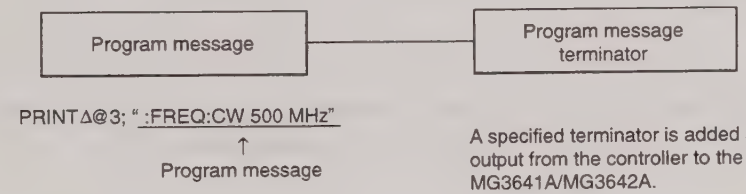
A system using GPIB is restricted as follows. The device must be connected according to the following conditions:

- Number of connectable devices ≤15
- Total cable length ≤2 m × Number of devices (max. 20 m)

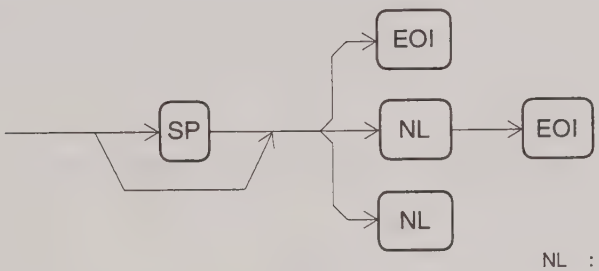
6.4 Device Message Format

6.4.1 Program message format

To output a program message from the controller to the MG3641A/MG3642A with a PRINT statement, the following format is used:


Program message
Program message terminator
PRINTΔ@3; " :FREQ:CW 500 MHz"
Program message
A specified terminator is added at output from the controller to the MG3641A/MG3642A.

(1) Program message terminator

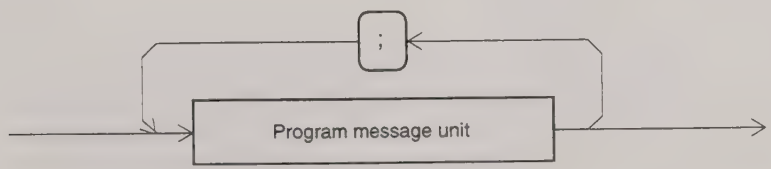


NL : New line.
Also called a line feed (LF).

EOI : Indicates that the message ends with the EOI signal of the GPIB interface.

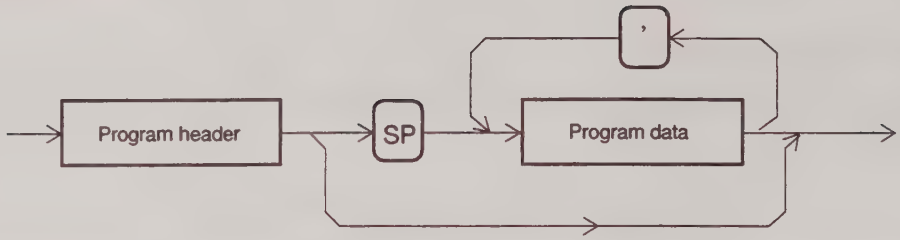
The carriage return (CR) is ignored without being processed as a terminator.

(2) Program message



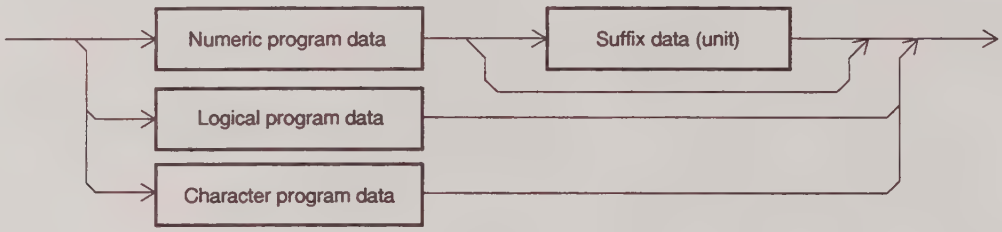
Multiple commands can be output successively by inserting a semicolon (;) between them. (For details, see Section 6.2.5.)

(3) Program message unit



- The program header of the IEEE488.2 common command is prefixed by an asterisk (*).
- The program header of the program query is suffixed by a question mark (?).

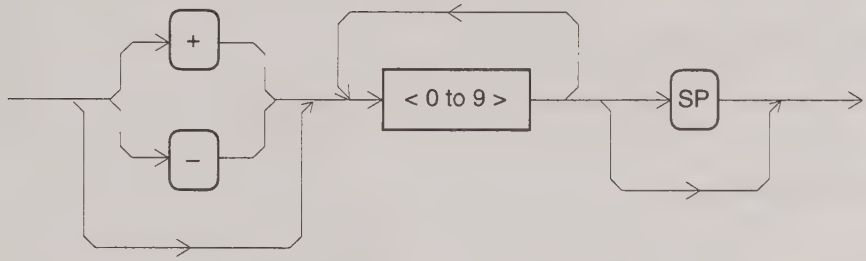
(4) Program data



• Numeric program data

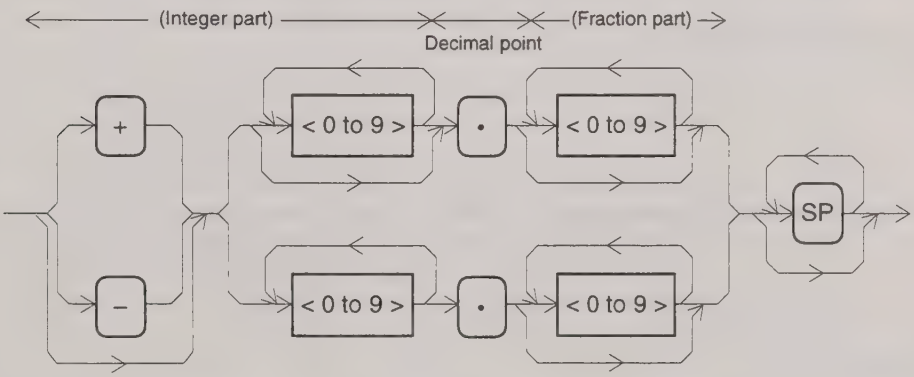
The numeric program data is indicated in two formats: integer format (NR1) and real number (fixed point) format (NR2).

< Integer format (NR1) >



• 0 can be inserted at the head.
• No space (SP) can be inserted between a sign (+ or –) and numeric value.
• A space (SP) can be inserted following a number.
• The + sign can be omitted.
• The comma (,) of a digit delimiter is unusable.

< Real number (fixed point) format (NR2) >



• The integer part is expressed with a numeric value in the integer format (NR1).
• No space (SP) can be inserted between a number and decimal point.
• No space (SP) can be inserted following the number in the fraction part.
• 0 preceding the decimal point can be omitted.
• The number in the decimal point can be omitted.

• Boolean program data

Expressed with 0 indicating false or OFF and 1 or ON indicating true. It is indicated by both methods, 0/1 and ON/OFF.

• Character program data

Determined character string data consisting of characters A to Z or a to z, numbers 0 to 9, and underbar (_).

6.4.2 Response message format

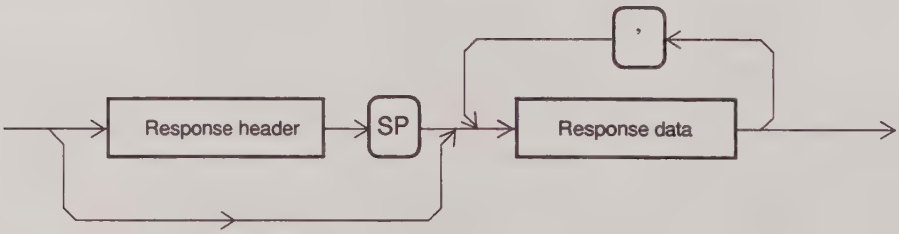
The response message is received from the MG3641A/MG3642A with an INPUT statement in the following format:

(1) Program message terminator

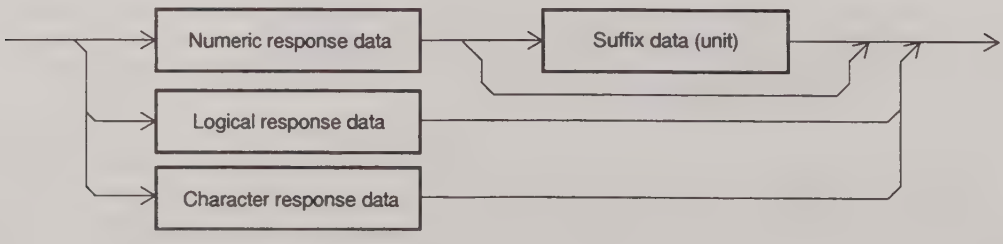
(2) Response message

The response message consists one or multiple response message units for one or multiple program queries issued with one PRINT statement.

(3) Ordinary response message unit



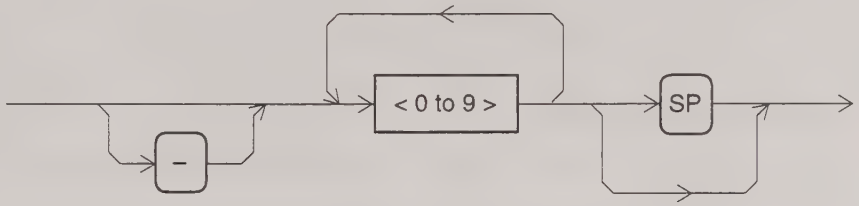
(4) Response data



- Numeric response data

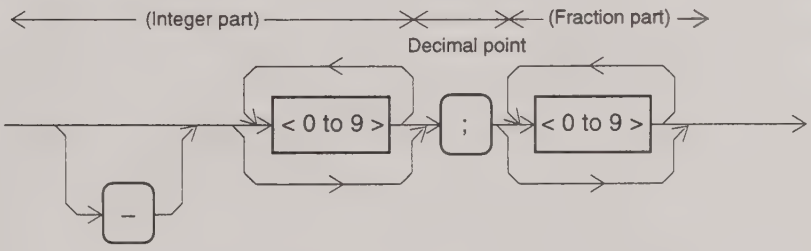
  The numeric response data is expressed in the integer format (NR1) and real number (fixed point) format (NR2).

< Integer format (NR1) >



- A number other than 0 must be specified at the head.
- A positive number is not signed by +.

< Real number (fixed point) format (NR2) >



- A number other than 0 must be specified at the head.
- A positive number is not signed by +.
- This format is output in the integer format when the fraction part is 0.

- Boolean response data

  Expressed with 0 indicating false and 1 indicating true.

- Character response data

  Determined character string data consisting of characters A to Z or a to z, numbers 0 to 9, and underbar (_).

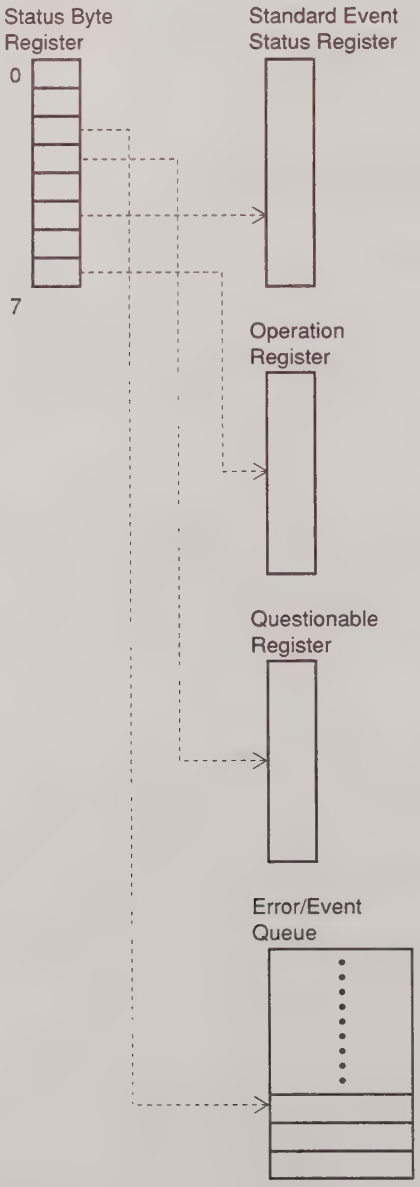
6.5 Status Message

The status byte (STB) sent to the controller is based on the IEEE488.1 standard. Its bits, regarded as a status summary message, outlines the current contents of the data stored in the register and queue.

This section explains the status summary message bits, status data structure for generating them, and synchronization between the MG3641A/MG3642A using the status message and controller.

6.5.1 Status register configuration

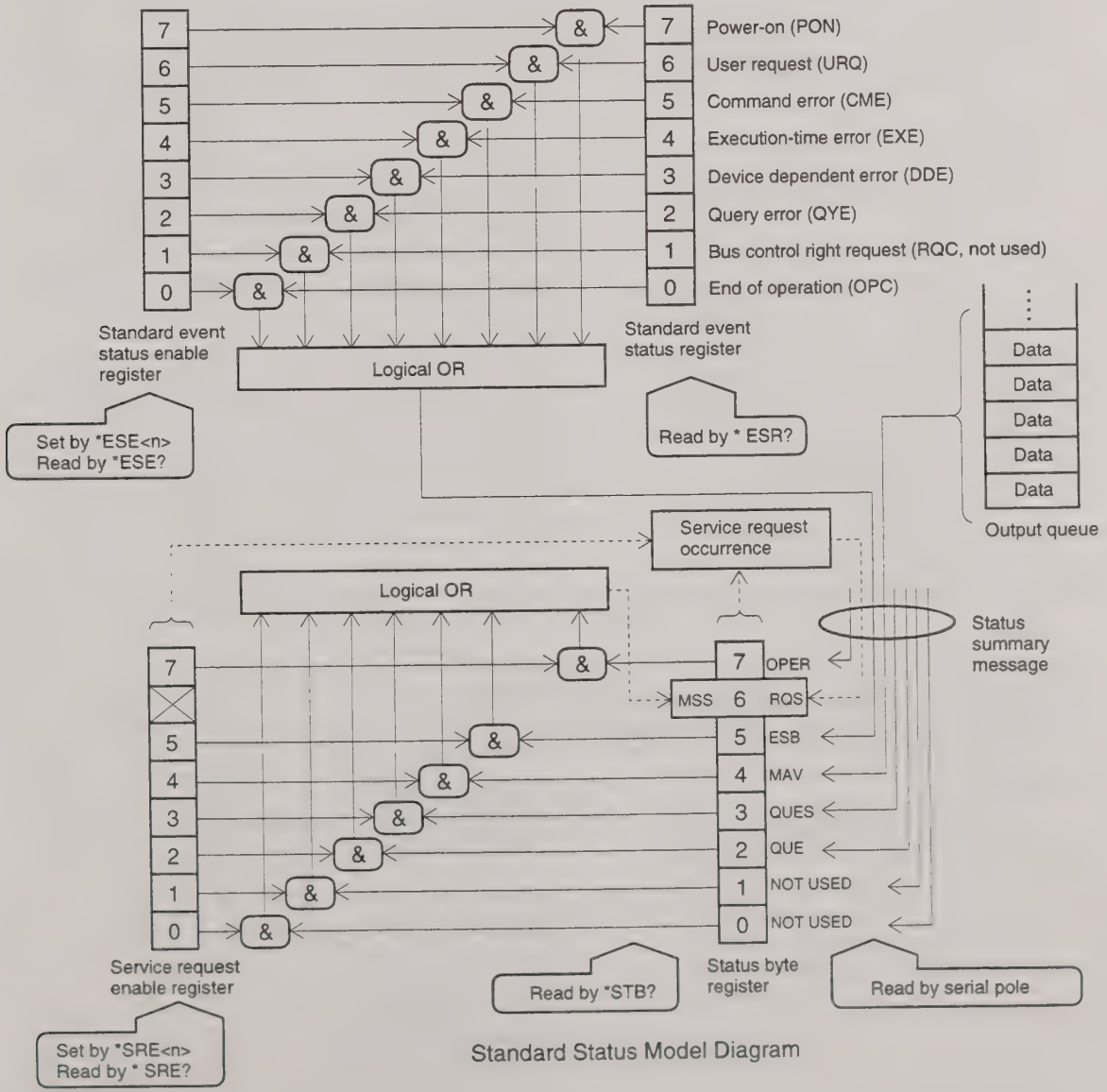
The figure below shows the entire configuration of the MG3641A/MG3642A status register. The detail is explained for each paragraph.



6.5.2 IEEE488.2-based status register

IEEE488.2 prescribes the following two status registers.

Status byte register	Used to set the RQS and seven summary bits. Combined with a service request enable register. SRQ bit is set on when ORs of both the status and service request enable registers are not 0. RQS, reserved in bit 6, indicates whether a service request is in an external controller.
Standard event status register	Used to set eight types of standard events the device encounters. The logical OR output bit is summarized in bit 5 of the status byte register as a summary message of the event status bit (ESB).



Standard Status Model Diagram

Definition of bits in status byte register

DB2	QUE	(Error/Event QUEue)	Indicates that the error/event queue is not empty.
DB3	QUES	(QUEStionable status register summary)	Summary bit of questionable status register
DB4	MAV	(Message Available)	The response buffer contains data.
DB5	ESB	(Event Summary Bit)	Summary bit of standard event status register
DB6	RQS	(ReQuest Service)	RQS message
	MSS	(Master Summary Status)	Indicates that at least one service request cause is in the device.
DB7	OPER	(OPERation status register summary)	Summary bit of operation status register

Definition of bits in standard event status register

DB0	OPC	(OPeration Complete)	Indicates all the specified operation is completed.
DB2	QYE	(QuerY Error)	Indicates that a query error occurred.
DB3	DDE	(Device Dependent Error)	Indicates a device error occurred.
DB4	EXE	(EXecution Error)	An execution error occurred.
DB5	CME	(CoMmand Error)	A command error occurred.
DB6	URQ	(User ReQuest)	User-defined bit
DB7	PON	(Power ON)	Indicates that the power was turned on.

6.5.3 SCPI standard status register

The SCPI standard contains the following registers in addition to the register configuration defined in the 488.2 standard.

OPERation register	Reports a part of the device state.
QUEStionable register	Reports the signal state.

OPERation register

Bit 0: Frequency Sweeping
1: Level Sweeping
2: Memory Sweeping

QUEStionable register

Bit 0: AM uncal
1: FM uncal
2: Level uncal
3: RF amplifier abnormal
4: Synthesizer unlock
5: Reference signal abnormal
6: RF out shut-down by RPP

6.5.4 Reading, writing, clearing, and resetting the status register

The table below lists how to read and write each status register.

Register Name	Reading method	Writing method
Status Byte Register	Serial poll A 7-bit status byte and RQS bit are returned. The value of the status byte then remained unchanged. *STB? The contents of the status byte register and one numeric value transferred from the MSS (master summary status) summary message are returned.	None
Service Request Enable Register	*SRE?	*SRE
Standard Event Status Register	*ESR? The contents of the register are cleared after reading.	None
Standard Event Status Enable Register	*ESE? The contents of the register are not cleared after reading.	*ESE
SCPI Event Status Register	:STATus:..... :EVENt? The contents of the register are cleared after reading.	None
SCPI Event Status Enable Register	:STATus:..... :ENABle? The contents of the register are not cleared after reading.	:STATus:..... :ENABle
SCPI Positive Transition Filter	:STATus:..... :PTRansition? The contents of the register are not cleared after reading.	:STATus:..... :PTRansition
SCPI Negative Transition Filter	:STATus:..... :NTRansition? The contents of the register are not cleared after reading.	:STATus:..... :NTRansition
Error/Event Queue	:SYSTem:ERRor?	None

The table below lists how to clear and reset each status register and ranges affected by clearing and resetting.

Register name	*RST	*CLS	P-ON	STATus:PRESet	Other clear method
Status Byte Register	–	C	C	–	
Service Request Enable Register	–	–	C	–	*SRE 0
Standard Event Status Register	–	C	C	–	Cleared when the event is read by *ESR?
Standrd Event Status Enable Register	–	–	C	–	*ESE0
SCPI Event Status Register	–	C	C	–	Cleared when the event is read by :STATus ...:EVENt?
SCPI Event Status Enable Register	–	–	R	R	:STATus: ..... :ENABle 0
SCPI Positive Transition Filter	–	–	R	R	:STATus: ..... :PTRansition 0
SCPI Negative Transition Filter	–	–	R	R	:STATus: ..... :NTRansition 0
Error/Event Queue	–	C	C	–	All events are read by :SYSTem:ERRor?

–: Unchanged C: Cleared R: Reset

Each status register is cleared and reset by a *PSC common command when the power-on status clear (PSC) flag is assumed to be true and the power is turned on.

The table below lists the registers affected by the :STATus:PRESet command and indicates their reset values.

Register Name	Enable/Filter	Reset Value
OPERation status register QUEStionable status register	Enable register PTRansition register NTRansition register	All 0 All 1 All 0
INSTrument status register	Enable register PTRansition register NTRansition register	All 1 All 1 All 0
Other status register	Enable register PTRansition register NTRansition register	All 1 All 1 All 1

6.5.5 SCPI error messages

SCPI prescribes the error codes and messages as responses to an SCPI command :SYSTem:ERRor?.
This paragraph explains the MG3641A/MG3642A error messages in detail.

(1) Command error group

Error codes –100 to –199 indicate that an IEEE488.2 syntax error occurred. Bit 5 in the standard event status register of this device is set when an error occurs at report of the events below.

- At reception of a message unmatching the IEEE488.2 standard
- At reception of a header unmatching the standard of the device commands and common commands
- At sending of a group execute trigger (GET) in a program message

Error code	Message	Error detection conditions
–101	Invalid character	A header or parameter contains an invalid character.
–104	Data type error	An invalid type is specified for the parameter.
–105	GET not allowed	A group execute trigger was sent into the program message.
–112	Program mnemonic too long	The program mnemonic is specified with 12 or more characters.
–113	Undefined header	The header syntax is correct, but it is not defined in the device.
–120	Numeric data error	An error was detected in the numeric data.
–121	Invalid character in number	An invalid character is specified in the numeric data.
–130	Suffix error	A suffix error was detected.

Error code	Message	Error detection conditions
–144	Character data too long	Character data is specified with 12 or more characters.
–150	String data error	Invalid string data is specified.

(2) Execution error group

Error codes –200 to –299 indicate that an error occurred in the execution control unit of the device. Bit 4 in the standard event status register of the device is set when an error occurs at report of the events below.

- Invalid <program data> follows the header.
- The program message cannot be executed by the device state.

Error code	Message	Error detection conditions
–220	Parameter error	An error was detected in the parameter.
–222	Data out of range	The specified numeric data exceeds the typical value of the device.
–223	Too much data	The string data length exceeds the specified value.
–224	Illegal parameter value	The received parameter is unusable.
–240	Hardware error	The command cannot be executed because of a hardware fault.
–241	Hardware missing	The command cannot be executed because no option is specified.

(3) Device dependent error group

Error codes –300 to –399 indicate that a device error other than command, execution, and query errors occurred in the device. Bit 3 in the standard event status register of the device is set at occurrence of an error.

Error code	Message	Error detection conditions
–310	System error	A system error occurred.
–311	Save/recall memory lost	The save/recall memory was lost.
–350	Self-test failed	The self-diagnosis failed.

(4) Query error group

Error codes –400 to –499 indicate that a message exchange protocol error occurred in the output buffer control unit of the device. Bit 2 in the standard event status register of the device is set at occurrence of an error.

Error code	Message	Error detection conditions
–410	Query INTERRUPTED	An interrupt was generated by a new command before the device sent a response message.
–420	Query UNTERMINATED	No query corresponding to a response message to be read is sent. The query does not terminate completely.
–430	Query DEADLOCKED	An attempt was made to buffer a large amount of data exceeding a storage space.

6.6 Initializing Device

The IEEE488.2 standard prescribes the 3-level initialization types: system, bus, and message initializations.

Level	Initialization type	Description
1	Bus initialization	Initializes all the interface functions connected to the bus by the IFC message transferred from controller.
2	Message initialization	Invalidates a function that reports the initialization of the message exchange of the device specified with a GPIB bus command SDC or all GPIB devices specified with a VPIB bus command DCL and end of the operation to the controller.
3	Device initialization	Returns the device into the preceding state by *RST regardless of the past use state.

6.6.1 Bus initialization

Bus initialization by IFC statement:

The interface function of all the devices connected to the GPIB bus line is initialized by placing the IFC line into the active mode for about 100 µs. IFC is sent only by the system controller.

6.6.2 Message initialization

Message exchange initialization by DCL or SDC bus command:

All GPIB devices or only the specified device is initialized for message exchange. The message exchange initialization is aimed at preparing so that a new command can be sent from the controller by initializing the message exchange when the message exchange unit in the device cannot be controlled from the controller because another program runs although the state set on the panel need not be changed.

DCL : Initializes the message exchange for all GPIB devices.

SDC : Initializes the message exchange only for the specified device.

6.6.3 Device initialization

Device initialization by *RST command:

The device function is returned to the preceding state regardless of the past use state. In the MG3641A/MG3642A, it is returned in the same state set when the Preset key is pressed.

6.6.4 Device state at power-on

When the power is turned on, the MG3641A/MG3642A is set into the following states:

- The device is set into the state placed when the power is turned off last.
- The input buffer and output queue are cleared.
- The parser analyzer, execution controller, and response formatter are reset.

6.7 Detailed Description of Commands

6.7.1 Frequency subsystem

:FREQuency[:CW] <Numeric> <Freq term> or <Character>

Function	Sets the carrier frequency.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A) <Character> = UP DOWN
Unit	<Freq term> (UP,DOWN:<Non term>)
Restriction	None

:FREQuency[:CW]?

Function	Reads out the carrier frequency.
Response	Carrier frequency
Restriction	None

:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement] <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the frequency step value.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement]?

Function	Reads out the frequency step value.
Response	Frequency step value
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:RELative <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the relative frequency display mode.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:RELative?

Function	Reads out the state of relative frequency display mode.
Response	Relative frequency display mode = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:OFFSet <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the frequency offset value.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –7 GHz to 7 GHz
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:OFFSet?

Function	Reads out the frequency offset value.
Response	Frequency offset value
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep <Character>

Function	Executes frequency sweep.
Parameter	<Character> = RUN STOP PAUSE CONT
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STARt <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the start frequency for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STARt?

Function	Reads out the start frequency for sweep.
Response	Start frequency for a sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STOP <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the stop frequency for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STOP?

Function	Reads out the stop frequency for a sweep.
Response	Stop frequency for a sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:CENTer <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the center frequency for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.01 Hz to 1039.99999999 MHz (MG3641A) 0.01 Hz to 2079.99999999 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:CENTer?

Function	Reads out the center frequency for a sweep.
Response	Center frequency for a sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:SPAN <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the span frequency for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.02 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0.02 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:SPAN?

Function	Reads out the span frequency for a sweep.
Response	Span frequency for a sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STEP:SIZE <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the frequency step size for a liner sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.01 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0.01 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STEP:SIZE?

Function	Reads out the frequency step size for a liner sweep.
Response	Frequency step size for a liner sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STEP:NUMBer <Numeric>

Function	Sets the number of frequency points for a liner sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 2 to 104000000001 (MG3641A) 2 to 208000000001 (MG3642A)
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:STEP:NUMBer?

Function	Reads out the number of frequency points for a liner sweep.
Response	Number of frequency points for a liner sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:MODE <Character>

Function	Selects the frequency sweep mode.
Parameter	<Character> = AUTO SINGLE MANUAL
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:MODE?

Function	Reads out the frequency sweep mode.
Response	Frequency sweep mode = AUTO SINGLE MANUAL
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:TIME <Numeric> <Time term>

Function	Sets the sweep time for a frequency sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.1 ms to 600 s
Unit	<Time term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:TIME?

Function	Reads out the sweep time for a frequency sweep.
Response	Sweep time for a frequency sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:MARKer <Numeric> <Freq term>

Function	Sets the marker frequency for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.01 Hz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A) 0.01 Hz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
Unit	<Freq term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:MARKer?

Function	Reads out the marker frequency for a sweep.
Response	Marker frequency for a sweep
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:PATTern

Function	Sets the frequency sweep pattern.
Parameter	<Character> = SIZE NO LOG
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:PATTern?

Function	Reads out the frequency sweep pattern.
Response	Frequency sweep pattern = SIZE NO LOG
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:TYPE <Numeric>

Function	Sets the frequency sweep type.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 (START-STOP) 1 (CENTER-SPAN)
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FREQuency:SWEep:TYPE?

Function	Reads out the frequency sweep type.
Response	Frequency sweep type = 0 (START-STOP) 1 (CENTER-SPAN)
Restriction	None

6.7.2 Output level subsystem

In the output level subsystem, both ":POWer: SOURce" and ":AMPLitude[:OUT]" are valid for the first and second layers. (When the first layer is PEWer, the SOURce of the second layer cannot be omitted.) The same processing is performed in either format. ":AMPLitude[:OUT]" is used in this document.

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:LEVel <Numeric> <Ampl term> or <Character>

Function	Sets the output level.
Parameter	<Numeric> = −143 dBm to +23 dBm
	<Character> = UP
	DOWN
Unit	<Ampl term>
	(UP,DOWN:<None term>)
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:LEVel?

Function	Reads out the output level.
Response	Output level
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:LEVel:STEP[:INCRement] <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the output level step value.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.01 dB to 166 dB
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	Unit is dB, only.

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:LEVel:STEP[:INCRement]?

Function	Reads out the output level step value.
Response	Output level
Restiction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:LEVel:UNIT <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the output level unit.
Parameter	None
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude:[:OUT][:LEVel]:UNIT?

Function	Reads out the output level unit.
Response	Output level unit = dB
	dBm
	dBu
	V
	mV
	uV
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:STATe <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the RF output.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:STATe?

Function	Reads out the state of RF output.
Response	RF output = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:CONTinous <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the level continuous mode.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:CONTinuous?

Function	Reads out the state of level continuous mode.
Response	Level continuous mode = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SAFety <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the level safty mode
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SAFety?

Function	Reads out the state of level safety mode.
Response	Level safety mode = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:VOLT <Character>

Function	Selects the voltage display mode.
Parameter	<Character> = EMF TERM
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:VOLT?

Function	Reads out the RF voltage display mode.
Response	Open voltage display = EMF Terminated voltage display = TERM
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:RELative <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the relative level display mode.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:RELative?

Function	Reads out the state of relative level display mode.
Response	Relative level display mode = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:OFFSet <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the output level offset value.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –55 dB to 55 dB
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	Unit is dB, only.

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:OFFSet?

Function	Reads out the output level offset value.
Response	Level offset value
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:ISOLation <Boolean>

Function	Turnd ON or OFF the isolation mode.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:ISOLation?

Function	Read out the state of isolation mode.
Response	Isolation mode = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep <Character>

Function	Executes output level sweep.
Parameter	<Character> = RUN STOP PAUSE CONT
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STARt <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the start level for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –143 dBm to +23 dBm
Unit	<Ampl term>
Retriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STARt?

Function	Reads the start level for a sweep.
Response	Start level for a sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STOP <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the stop level for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –142.99 dBm to +22.99 dBm
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]SWEep:STOP?

Function	Reads the stop level for a sweep.
Response	Stop level for sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:CENTer <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the center level for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –142.99 dBm to +22.99 dBm
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:CENTer?

Function	Reads out the center level for a sweep.
Response	Center level for a sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:SPAN <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the span level for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.02 dB to 20 dB
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	Unit is dB, only.

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:SPAN?

Function	Reads out the span level for a sweep.
Response	Span level for a sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STEP:SIZE <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the level step size for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.01 dB to 20 dB
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STEP:SIZE?

Function	Reads out the level step size for a sweep.
Response	Step size for a sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STEP:NUMBer <Numeric>

Function	Sets the number of level points for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 2 to 2001
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:STEP:NUMBer?

Function	Reads out the number of level points for a sweep.
Response	Number of level points for a sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:MODE <Character>

Function	Selects the level sweep mode.
Parameter	<Character> = AUTO SINGLE MANUAL
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:MODE?

Function	Reads out the level sweep mode.
Response	Level sweep mode = AUTO SINGLE MANUAL
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:TIME <Numeric> <Time term>

Function	Sets the sweep time for a level sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.1 ms to 600 s
Unit	<Time term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:TIME?

Function	Reads out the sweep time for a level sweep.
Response	Sweep time for a level sweep.
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:MARKer <Numeric> <Ampl term>

Function	Sets the marker level for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = −143 to +23 dBm
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:MARKer?

Function	Reads out the marker level for a sweep.
Response	Marker level for a sweep
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:PATTern <Character>

Function	Sets the output level sweep pattern.
Parameter	<Character> = SIZE NO
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:PATTern?

Function	Reads out the output level pattern.
Response	Output level pattern = SIZE NO
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:TYPE <Numeric>

Function	Sets the output level sweep type.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 (START-STOP) 1 (CENTER-SPAN)
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude[:OUT]:SWEep:TYPE?

Function	Reads the output level sweep type.
Response	Output level sweep type = 0 (START-STOP) 1 (CENTER-SPAN)
Restriction	None

:AMPLitude:RPPReset

Function	Reset the reverse power protection circuit
Parameter	None
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

6.7.3 AM subsystem

:AM[:DEPTh] <Numeric> <AM term> or <Character>

Function	Sets the AM depth.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –100 to 100 % <Character> = UP DOWN
Unit	<AM term> (UP,DOWN: <None term>)
Restriction	Modulation source porality can be changed by entering negative AM depth value.

:AM[:DEPTh]?

Function	Reads out the AM depth.
Response	AM depth.
Restriction	None

:AM:STATe <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the AM.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AM:STATe?

Function	Reads out the state of AM.
Response	AM = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:AM:SOURce <Character>

Function	Selects the AM modulation source.
Parameter	<Character> = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:AM:SOURce?

Function	Reads the AM modulation source.
Response	AM modulation source = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2
Restriction	None

6.7.4 FM subsystem

:FM[:FM1][:DEViation] <Numeric> <Freq term> or <Character>

Function	Sets the FM1 deviation.
Parameter	<Numeric> = −1024 kHz to 1024 kHz (MG3641A) −2048 kHz to 2048 kHz (MG3642A) <Character> = UP DOWN
Unit	<Freq term> (UP,DOWN<Non Term>)
Restriction	Modulation source porality can be changed by entering negative FM1 deviation value.

:FM[:FM1][:DEViation]?

Function	Reads out the FM1 deviation.
Response	FM1 deviation
Restriction	None

:FM[:FM1]:STATe <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the FM1.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FM[:FM1]:STATe?

Function	Reads out the state of FM1.
Response	FM1 = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:FM[:FM1]:SOURce <Character>

Function	Selects the FM1 modulation source.
Parameter	<Character> = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FM[:FM1]:SOURce?

Function	Reads out the FM1 modulation source.
Response	FM1 modulation source = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2
Restriction	None

:FM:FM2[:DEViation] <Numeric> <Freq term> or <Character>

Function	Sets the FM2 deviation.
Parameter	<Numeric> = –1024 kHz to 1024 kHz (MG3641A) –2048 kHz to 2048 kHz (MG3642A) <Character> = UP DOWN
Unit	<Freq term> (UP,DOWN<Non Term>)
Restriction	Modulation source porality can be changed by entering negative FM2 deviation value.

:FM:FM2[:DEViation]?

Function	Reads out the FM2 deviation.
Response	FM2 deviation
Restriction	None

:FM:FM2:STATe <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the FM2.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FM:FM2:STATe?

Function	Reads out the state of FM2.
Response	FM2 = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:FM:FM2:SOURce <Character>

Function	Selects the FM2 modulation source.
Parameter	<Character> = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:FM:FM2:SOURce?

Function	Reads out the FM2 modulation source.
Response	FM2 modulation source = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2
Restriction	None

6.7.5 PM subsystem

:PM:STATe <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the pulse modulation.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:PM:STATe?

Function	Reads out the state of pulse modulation.
Response	Pulse modulation = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:PM:IMPedance <Character>

Function	Selects the impedance of pulse modulation input.
Parameter	<Character> = HIGH (600 Ω) LOW (50 Ω)
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:PM:IMPedance?

Function	Reads out the state of impedance of pulse modulation input.
Response	Impedance of pulse modulation input = HIGH LOW
Restriction	None

6.7.6 Modulation source subsystem

:LFSource:FREQuency <Numeric> or <Character>
Function Sets the frequency of Intl.
Parameter <Numeric> = 0 (400 Hz)
1 (1 kHz)
<Character> = 400 Hz
1 kHz
Unit <Non term>
Restriction None

:LFSource:FREQuency?
Function Reads out the frequency of Int1.
Response Frequency of Int1
Restriction None

:LFSource:FREQuency2 <Numeric> <Freq term>
Function Sets the frequency of Int2.
Parameter <Numeric> = 0.01 Hz to 400 kHz
Unit <Freq term>
Restriction None

:LFSource:FREQuency2?
Function Reads out the frequency of Int2.
Response Frequency of Int2
Restriction None

:LFSource:WAVeform2 <Character>
Function Sets the wave form of Int2.
Parameter <Character> = SIN
TRI
SAW
SQR
Unit <Non term>
Restriction None

:LFSource:WAVeform2?
Function Reads out the wave form of Int2.
Response Wave form of Int2 = SIN
TRI
SAW
SQR
Unit <Non term>
Restriction None

:LFSource:FREQuency3 <Numeric> <Freq term>
Function Sets the frequency of Int3.
Parameter <Numeric> = 0.01 Hz to 400 kHz
Unit <Freq term>
Restriction None

:LFSource:FREQuency3?

Function	Reads out the frequency of Int3.
Response	Frequency of Int3
Restriction	None

:LFSource:WAVeform3 <Character>

Function	Sets the wave form of Int3.
Parameter	<Character> = SIN TRI SAW SQR
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:LFSource:WAVeform3?

Function	Reads the wave form of Int3.
Response	Wave form of Int3 = SIN TRI SAW SQR
Restriction	None

:LFSource:EXTernal:COUPling <Character>

Function	Selects the coupling of Ext1.
Parameter	<Character> = AC DC
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:LFSource:EXTernal:COUPling?

Function	Reads out the coupling of Ext1.
Parameter	Coupling = AC DC
Restriction	None

:LFSource:EXTernal2:COUPling <Character>

Function	Selects the coupling of Ext2.
Parameter	<Character> = AC DC
Restriction	None

:LFSource:EXTernal2:COUPling?

Function	Reads out the coupling of Ext2.
Parameter	Coupling = AC DC
Restriction	None

:LFSource:OUTPut:LEVel <Numeric>

Function	Sets the AF output level.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 4 V
Unit	<Ampl term>
Restriction	Units are V, mV, and uV, only.

:LFSource:OUTPut:LEVel?

Function	Reads out the AF output level.
Response	AF output level.
Restriction	None

:LFSource:OUTPut:SOURce <Character>

Function	Selects the source of AF output.
Parameter	<Character> = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2 OFF
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:LFSource:OUTPut:SOURce?

Function	Reads out the source of AF output.
Response	Source of AF output = INT1 INT2 INT3 EXT1 EXT2 OFF
Restriction	None

6.7.7 MEMORY subsystem

:MEMory:RECall <Numeric> or <Character>

Function	Recall from the memory.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 999
	<Character> = UP
	DOWN
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:RECall:TYPE <Numeric>

Function	Selects the recall type of the memory.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 (ALL)
	1 (FREQ)
	2 (FREQ&LEVEL)
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:STORe <Numeric>

Function	Store to the memory.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 19
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SKIP <Numeric>

Function	Sets the skip of memory block.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 19
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:CLEar <Numeric>, <Numeric>

Function	Clear the memory.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 999
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep <Character>

Function	Executes the memory sweep.
Parameter	<Character> = RUN
	STOP
	PAUSE
	CONT
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:STARt <Numeric>

Function	Sets the start address for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 999
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:STARt?

Function	Reads out the start address for a sweep.
Response	Start address for a sweep.
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:STOP : <Numeric>

Function	Sets the stop address for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 999
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:STOP?

Function	Reads out the stop address for a sweep.
Response	Stop address for a sweep.
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:MODE <Character>

Function	Selects the memory sweep mode.
Parameter	<Character> = AUTO SINGLE MANUAL
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:MODE?

Function	Reads out the memory sweep mode.
Response	Memory sweep mode = AUTO SINGLE MANUAL
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:TIME <Numeric>

Function	Sets the sweep time for a memory sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0.1 ms to 600 s
Unit	<Time term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:TIME?

Function	Reads out the sweep time for a memory sweep.
Response	Sweep time for a memory sweep.
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:MARKer < Numeric>

Function	Sets the marker memory for a sweep.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 to 999
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:MEMory:SWEep:MARKer?

Function	Reads the marker memory for a sweep.
Response	Marker memory for a sweep.
Restriction	None

6.7.8 Display subsystem

:DISPlay:STATe <Numeric>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the display.
Parameter	<Numeric> = 0 (All OFF) 1 (7-segments only) 2 (All ON)
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:DISPlay:STATe?

Function	Reads out the state of display.
Response	State of display = 0 (All OFF) 1 (7-segments only) 2 (All ON)
Restriction	None

:DISPlay:MENU <Character>

Function	Selects the menu of multi menu display.
Parameter	<Character> = MAIN1 MAIN2 MODULATION SOURCE FSWEEP1 FSWEEP2 FSWEEP3 FSWEEP4 FSWEEP5 FSWEEP6 LSWEEP1 LSWEEP2 LSWEEP3 LSWEEP4 LSWEEP5 LSWEEP6 MSWEEP1 MSWEEP2 AF OFFSET MEMORY1 MEMORY2 GPIB SYSTEM1 SYSTEM2 TRIGGER OPTION
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

6.7.9 System subsystem

:SYSTem:BELL <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the bell.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:SYSTem:BELL?

Function	Reads out the state of bell.
Response	Bell = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:SYSTem:ALARm <Boolean>

Function	Turns ON or OFF the alarm.
Parameter	<Boolean> = ON or 1 OFF or 0
Unit	<Non term>
Restriction	None

:SYSTem:ALARm?

Function	Reads out the state of alarm.
Response	Alarm = OFF ON
Restriction	None

:SYSTem:MEMory <Character>

Function	Sets the initial memory.
Parameter	<Character> = SET CLEAR
Restriction	None

:SYSTem:ERRor?

Function	Reads out the error.
Response	Error No.
Restriction	None

*For the error numbers, refer to the SCPI Command Reference (1995 Volume 2).

:SYSTem:TRIGger?

Function	Reads out the trigger program.
Response	Trigger program
Restriction	None

6.7.10 Status subsystem

:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?

Function	Reads out the questionable register event status.
Response	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?

Function	Reads out the questionable register condition status.
Response	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <Numeric>

Function	Sets the questionable register enable data.
Parameter	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?

Function	Reads out the questionable register enable data.
Response	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?

Function	Reads out the questionable register transition filter (positive).
Response	Always 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?

Function	Reads out the questionable register transition filter (negative).
Response	Always 0
Restriction	None

:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?

Function	Reads out the operation register event status.
Response	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?

Function	Reads out the operation register condition status.
Response	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <Numeric>

Function	Sets the operation register enable data.
Parameter	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?

Function	Reads out the operation register enable data.
Response	Register = 0 to 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?

Function	Reads out the operation register transition filter (positive).
Response	Always 65535
Restriction	None

:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?

Function	Reads out the operation register transition filter (negative).
Response	Always 0
Restriction	None

6.8 IEEE488.2 Common Command

*IDN? Identification Query
Function Reads out the manufacturer name, model number etc. of the product.
Response ANRITSU, MG3641A, 0, 1 or ANRITSU, MG3642A, 0, 1

*OPC Operation Complete Command
Function Set the bit-0 digit in the standard event status register when all the pending selected-device operations have been completed.
Parameter None

*OPC? Operation Complete Query
Function Sets 1 in the output queue to generate a MAV summary message when all the pending selected-device operations have been completed.
Response 1

*TST? Self-test Query
Function Executes a self-test and returns the results of any errors.
Response Result = 0 : Indicates that the self-test completed without errors.
1 : Indicates that the self-test is not completed, or is completed with errors.

*WAI Wait-to-continue Command
Function Keeps the next command on stand-by state while the device is executing a command.
Parameter None

*CLS Clear Status Command
Function Clear the status byte register.
Parameter None

*ESE Standard Event Status Enable Command
Function Sets or clear the standard event status enable register.
Parameter Register = 0 to 255

*ESE? Standard Event Status Enable Query
Function Reads out the standard event status enable register.
Response Register = 0 to 255

*ESR? Standard Event Status Register Query
Function Reads out the current value in the standard event status register.
Response Register = 0 to 255

*SRE Service Request Enable Command
Function Sets the bits in the service request enable register.
Parameter Register = 0 to 255

*SRE? Service Request Enable Query
Function Reads out the service request enable register.
Response Register = 0 to 255

*STB? Read Status Byte Query

Function Reads out the current value of the status byte including the MSS bit.

Response Register = 0 to 255

*PSC <Numeric> Power On Status Clear Command

Function Determines whether the service request, enable register, standard event status, and parallel poll enable register are cleared or not at power-on.

Parameter <Numeric> = 0 : Not cleared
1 : Cleared

*PSC? Power On Status Clear Query

Function Queries whether the power-on-status-clear flag is TRUE or FALSE.

Response Power-on-status-clear flag = 0 : FALSE
1 : TRUE

*SAV <Numeric> Save Command

Function Saves to the memories.

Parameter <Numeric> = 0 to 999

*This command is the same as ":MEMory:STORe".

*RCL <Numeric> Recall Command

Function Recalls from memories.

Parameter <Numeric> = 0 to 999

*This command is the same as ":MEMory:RECall".

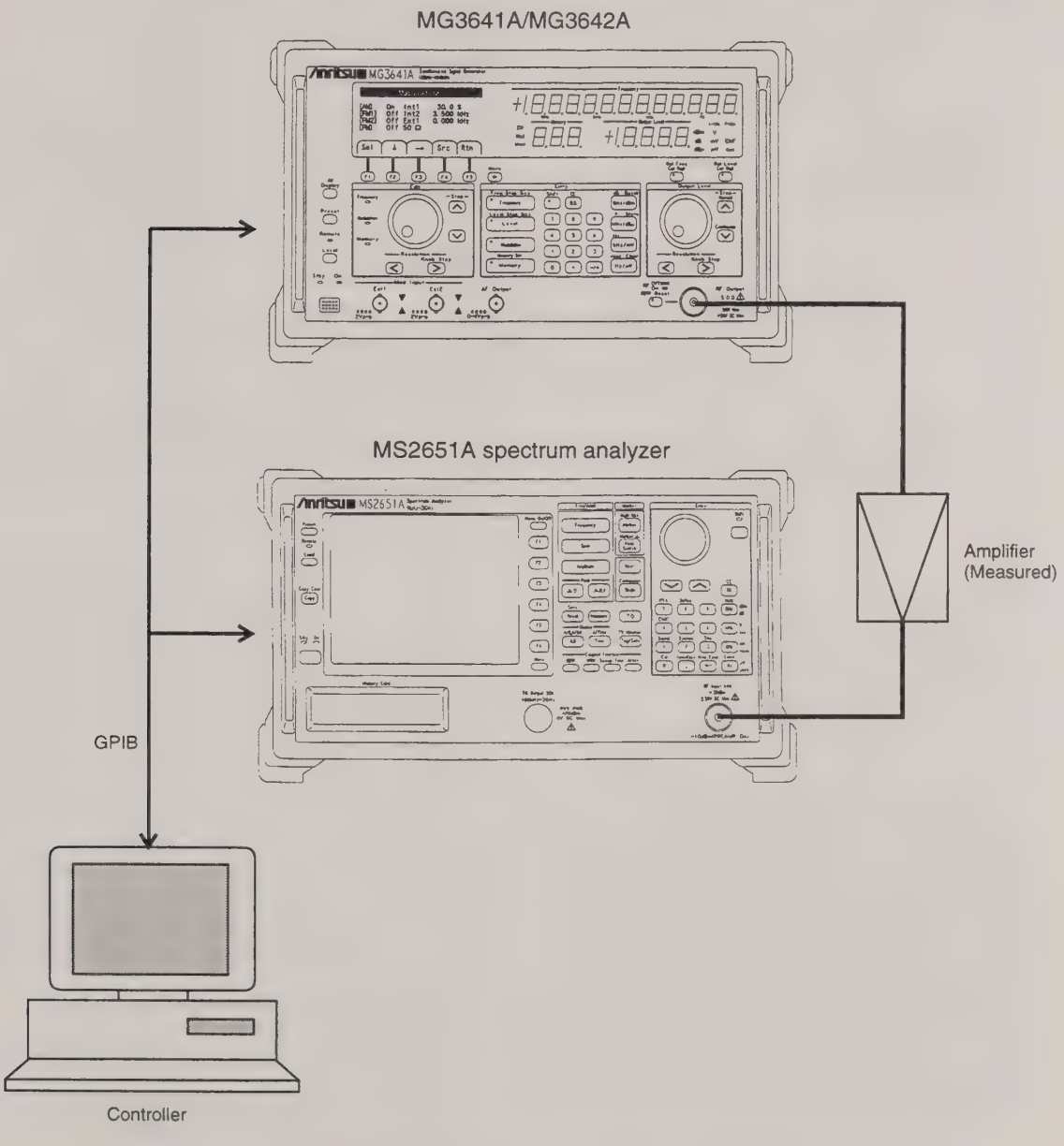
*RST Reset Command

Function Resets the device in the third level.

Parameter None

6.9 Sample Program

This section explains how to write a program for controlling the MG3641A/MG3642A and MS2651A spectrum analyzer on the configuration below in the N88-BASIC language of the NEC PC9800 personal computer.



Generate a program that varies the MG3641A/MG3642A output level every 2 dB step in the range from –30 dBm to 0 dBm according to the input of the amplifier and measures the output level of the amplifier with the MS2651A spectrum analyzer in this connection state.

```
100 ' ***********************************************
110 ' *                                             *
120 ' *      INPUT vs OUTPUT characteristic of amplifier      *
130 ' *                measurement program                  *
140 ' *                                             *
150 ' ***********************************************
160 '
170 ' ************** initialize GPIB system ****************
180 '
190 ISET IFC'                 ..... Sends interface clear
200 ISET REN'                 ..... Makes remote enable true
210 CMD DELIM=2'              ..... Sets the delimiter to LF
220 CMD TIMEOUT=5'            ..... Sets the time-out parameter to 5 sec.
230 '
240 ' ************ input measurement parameter  *************
250 '
260 INPUT "MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY (MHz)" ;MF
270 '
280 ' ************** setting the MG3641A/MG3642A *****************
290 '
300 PRINT @3; "*RST" '  ..... Initializes the MG3641A/MG3642A
310 PRINT @3; ":FREQ"+STR$(MF)+"MHz" '  ..... Sets a frequency
320 PRINT @3; ":AMPL:STAT OFF" '  ..... Turns off the output
330 '
340 ' ************** setting the MS2651A *****************
350 '
360 PRINT @1; "INI" '  ..... Initializes the MS2651A
370 PRINT @1; "SP 100KHZ" '  ..... Sets the frequency span to 100 kHz
380 PRINT @1; "CF"+STR$(MF)+"MHZ" '  ..... Sets a center frequency
390 PRINT @1; "RL 20DBM" '  ..... Sets the reference level to 20 dBm
400 '
410 ' ******************* measurement *******************
420 '
430 PRINT "INPUT OUTPUT GAIN"
440 PRINT @3; " :AMPL:STAT ON" '  ..... Turns on the output
450 FOR LEVEL1  = –30 TO 0 STEP 2
460 PRINT @3; " :AMPL:LEV"+STR$(LEVEL1)+"dBm" '  ..... Sets the output level
470 FOR TIMER = 0 TO 1000:NEXT TIMER
480 PRINT @1; "TS;MKPK" '  ..... Sweeps once and searches for a peak
490 PRINT @1; "MKL?" '  ..... Issues a marker level reading data request
500 INPUT @1;LEVEL2
510 PRINT USING "###.#dBm  ###.#dBm  ###.#dB";LEVEL1,LEVEL2,LEVEL2-LEVEL1
520 NEXT LEVEL1
530 '
540 END
```

Execution samples

INPUT	OUTPUT	GAIN
–30.0 dBm	–5.2 dBm	24.8 dB
–28.0 dBm	–3.2 dBm	24.8 dB
–26.0 dBm	–1.2 dBm	24.8 dB
–24.0 dBm	.8 dBm	24.8 dB
–22.0 dBm	2.8 dBm	24.8 dB
–20.0 dBm	4.8 dBm	24.8 dB
–18.0 dBm	6.8 dBm	24.8 dB
–16.0 dBm	8.8 dBm	24.8 dB
–14.0 dBm	10.8 dBm	24.8 dB
–12.0 dBm	12.5 dBm	24.5 dB
–10.0 dBm	13.0 dBm	23.0 dB
–8.0 dBm	13.2 dBm	21.2 dB
–6.0 dBm	13.3 dBm	19.3 dB
–4.0 dBm	13.3 dBm	17.3 dB
–2.0 dBm	13.3 dBm	15.3 dB
.0 dBm	13.3 dBm	13.3 dB

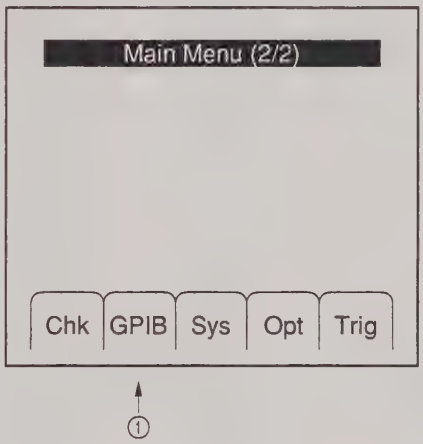
6.10 GPIB Command Interchange Function

6.10.1 Outline

The MG3641A/MG3642A provides a GPIB command interchange mode so that it can be operated with the automatic measurement software written for Anritsu's MG3631A/32A or MG3633A.

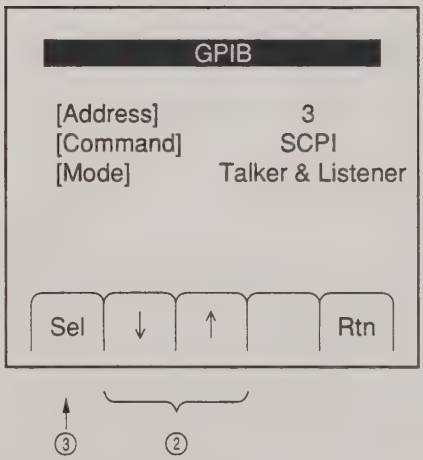
When using the GPIB command interchange function, set the following items before hand:

(1) Press the "GPIB" [F2] key on the Main Menu (2) to open the "GPIB" menu.



(2) Press the "↓" [F2] key or "↑" [F3] key to select "Command" (the status display is high lighted).

(3) Use the "Sel" [F1] key to select the device to be interchanged.
- Usual mode: SCPI
- MG3633A interchange: MG3633A
- MG3631A/32A interchange: MG3631A/32A



Not all MG3641A/MG3642A functions can be controlled in command interchange mode. To program the new automatic measurement software, use the normal "SCPI" command.

Even if command interchange mode is used, complete interchangeability cannot be obtained because the hardware configuration is different from that of the interchange object device. Paragraphs 6.10.2 and 6.10.3 describe the restrictions in command interchange mode. The contents of these paragraphs must be understood before using command interchange mode.

6.10.2 Restrictions in MG3633A command interchange mode

This paragraph describes the restrictions in MG3633A command interchange mode.

(1) Common items

- Exponent representation of numeric data is unavailable.
- The semicolon (;) is the only valid separator when multiple commands are sent on one line. Do not use the comma (,).
- No header is added to talker data for a query command. Only numeric data is output.

(2) Frequency

- Frequency up and down (TFR and EFR) using the rotary knob are enabled by substituting the step key function. Using the step key and rotary knob to increase or decrease the frequency may not perform correctly unless a frequency step value (FIS<Numeric><Freq term>) or frequency resolution (R0 to R9) is set.
- Resetting the frequency (ZFR) cannot be interchanged because the MG3641A/MG3642A does not have an equivalent function.
- The frequency offset display function can be interchanged only with the multistatement description (FOS<Numeric><Freq term>;SP12) of the offset frequency setting command (FOS<Numeric><Freq term>) and offset display mode ON command (SP12) separated by a semicolon (;).

(3) Output level

- Output level up and down (TOL and EOL) using the rotary knob are enabled by substituting the step key function. Using the step key and rotary knob to increase or decrease the level may not perform correctly unless the level step value (OIS<Numeric><Ampl term>) or level resolution digits (L0 to L2) are set.
- The level resetting function (ZOL) cannot be interchanged because the MG3641A/MG3642A does not have an equivalent function.
- The level offset display function can be interchanged only with the multistatement description (OOS<Numeric><Ampl term.;SP08) of the offset level setting command (OOS<Numeric><Ampl term>) and offset display mode ON command (SP08) separated by a semicolon (;).
- If the output level setting (OL<Numeric><Ampl term>) or level step up or down (UOL, DOL) command is executed in level continuous mode, the continuous mode is canceled.
- The command relating to the output level limiter (OLM<Numeric><Ampl term>, SP05, SP06) cannot be interchanged because the MG3641A/3642A does not have an equivalent function.

(4) AM modulation

- AM modulation cannot be turned on by the AM modulation setting command (AM<Numeric><AM term>).
- Because AM modulation up and down (TEM and EAM) using the rotary knob are enabled by substituting the step key function, the AM modulation resolution is fixed to ten percent.
- Only 1 kHz (M1) and 400 Hz (M2) can be selected as the modulation signal source when INT AM is executed. AF (M0) cannot be selected.
- The Ext1 connector of Mod Input is assigned as the external modulation input of AM modulation.
- INT and EXT cannot be modulated together (A4 and A5).

(5) FM modulation

- FM modulation cannot be turned on using the FM deviation setting command (FM<Numeric><Freq term>).
- Even if INT FM deviation fixing (IND<Numeric><Freq term>) or EXT FM deviation fixing (EXD<Numeric><Freq term>) is executed, when FM deviation is set (FM<Numeric><Freq term>), both INT FM deviation and EXT FM deviation become the same FM deviation.
- When FM deviation is stepped up or down (UFM or DFM), the deviation changing amount of the MG3641A/ MG3642A becomes × 2, ÷ 2 as against × 10, ÷ 10 for the MG3633A.
- Because FM deviation up and down (TFM and EFM) using the rotary knob are enabled by substituting the step key function, the resolution cannot be selected. The rotary knob operates in the same manner as the step key.
- Only 1 kHz (M1) or 400 Hz (M2) can be selected as the modulation signal source when INT FM is executed. AS (MO) cannot be selected.
- The Ext2 connector of Mod Input is assigned as the external modulation input of FM modulation.
- The modulation signal polarity cannot be switched (SP23 or SP24).

(6) Modulation signal source

- Only 400 Hz (M2) and 1 kHz (M1) can be selected as the internal modulation signal source. The signal source corresponding to AF (M0) cannot be selected.
- Only AF frequency setting using the numeric data (AF<Numeric><Freq term>) is valid. The AF frequency cannot be set by stepping up or down (UAF or DAF) or by using the rotary knob (TAF or EAF).
- The INIT MOD DC application functions (SP30 to SP33) cannot be interchanged because the MG3641A/ MG3642A does not have an equivalent function.

(7) Sweep

- Because the sweep marker of the MG3641A/MG3642A is always on, the sweep marker ON/OFF switching commands (SF4, SO4, SF5, and SO5) are invalid.
- Stepping up (SF8 and SO8) and down (SF9 and SO9) cannot be done during manual sweep.
- The sweep start point presets (SFA and SOA) and stop point presets (SFB and SOB) cannot be interchanged because the MG3641A/MG3642A does not have an equivalent function.
- The AF frequency sweep cannot be executed because the MG3641A/MG3642A does not have this function.
- The memory sweep function cannot be interchanged because sweep parameters and memory are managed completely differently.

(8) Memory

- Because the MG3641A/MG3642A does not have a frequency memory, the command relating to the frequency memory (FQ) cannot be interchanged.

(9) Other non-interchangeable functions

- Commands relating to phase modulation cannot be interchanged because the MG3641A/MG3642A does not have a phase modulation function.
- The trigger program editing function cannot be interchanged because the trigger program is constructed differently.
- Functions relating to SRQ are not interchangeable.

6.10.3 Restrictions in MG3631A/32A command interchange mode

This paragraph describes the restrictions in MG3631A/32A command interchange mode.

(1) Common items

- Exponent representation of numeric data is unavailable.
- The semicolon (;) is the only valid separator when multiple commands are sent on one line. Do not use the comma (,).

(2) Frequency

- Frequency up and down (FU and FD) using the rotary knob are enabled by substituting the step key function. Using the step key and rotary knob to increase or decrease the frequency may not perform correctly unless the frequency step value (DF<Numeric><Freq term>) or frequency resolution digits (R1 to R7) are set.

(3) Output level

- Output level up and down (LU and LD) using the rotary knob are enabled by substituting the step key function. Using the step key and rotary knob to increase and decrease the level may not perform correctly unless the step value (DL<Numeric><Ampl term>) or level resolution digits (L2 to L4) are set.
- If output level setting (OL<Numeric><Amp term>) or stepping up or down (FU or FD) is executed in level continuous mode, the continuous mode is canceled.

(4) AM modulation

- Only AM modulation settings using numeric data (AM<Numeric><AM term>) are valid. Stepping up or down (MU or MD) cannot be used.
- Because the MG3641A/MG3642A has only one system of AM modulation, AM MIX SOURCE cannot be used.
- The Ext1 connector of Mod Input is assigned as the external modulation input.

(5) FM modulation

- Only FM deviation settings using numeric data (FM<Numeric><Freq term> or FM<numeric><Freq term>) are valid. Stepping up or down (MU or MD) cannot be used.
- The Ext1 connector of Mod Input is assigned as the external modulation input.

(6) Modulation signal source

- Only AF frequency settings using numeric data (AF<Numeric><Freq term>) are valid. Stepping up or down (AIU or AID) and the rotary knob (AU or AD) cannot be used.
- The modulation signal polarity cannot be switched (EXN or EXI).

(7) Memory

- Memory skip setting (FN<Numeric>SK) cannot be interchanged because the setting address units are different.

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SECTION 7
PERFORMANCE TEST

7.1 Performance Test Required

The performance test is performed as the preventive maintenance to prevent the MG3641A/MG3642A performance from reducing.

The performance test is required when performance must be confirmed after the MG3641A/MG3642A acceptance test, periodical inspection, or repair. For important items, it should periodically be performed as the preventive maintenance.

If an item that does not satisfy the standard by the performance test is detected, contact the Anritsu service division.

7.2 Performance Test Device List

Table 7-1 lists the measuring instruments for calibration according to the test parameters.

Table 7-1. Performance Test Device List

Test parameter	Measuring instrument	Requested performance*	Recommended device
Output frequency	Frequency counter	100 kHz to 2.08 GHz	MF1603A
Output level frequency characteristics	Power meter	100 kHz to 2.08 GHz –30 to +20 dBm	ML4803A MA4601A
Output level accuracy	Spectrum Analyzer Pre-amplifier	100 kHz to 2.08 GHz 100 kHz to 2.08 GHz 40 dB	MS2602A
FM frequency deviation AM modulation factor	Modulation analyzer	100 kHz to 2.08 GHz AM, FM	MS616B
Modulation distortion	Distortion meter	20 Hz to 100 kHz	

* Extracts a part of performance that can cover the test parameter measurement range.

7.3 Performance Test

To confirm performance after the MG3641A/MG3642A acceptance test, periodical inspection, or repair, check the following items for performance test:

- Output frequency
- Output level frequency characteristics
- Output level accuracy
- FM deviation, FM distortion
- AM modulation factor, AM distortion

The performance test is executed according to the ordinary use state; therefore, the user need not adjust the inside of the device like the calibration. For important items, the performance test should be performed periodically for preventive maintenance.
Use the performance test result sheet in Appendix E to record the test results.

CAUTION ⚠

For performance test, the tested unit and measuring instruments must sufficiently be preheated for at least 30 minutes to make them stable. To obtain the highest measurement accuracy, the performance test must be executed at room temperature or lower; the AC power voltage varies a little only; there must be no abnormal noise, vibration, dust, or humidity.

7.3.1 Output frequency

Confirm that the set frequency is output correctly.

(1) Test specifications

- Frequency range 125 kHz to 1040 MHz (MG3641A)
  125 kHz to 2080 MHz (MG3642A)
- Set resolution 0.01 Hz

(2) Measuring instrument for test

- Frequency counter

(3) Setup

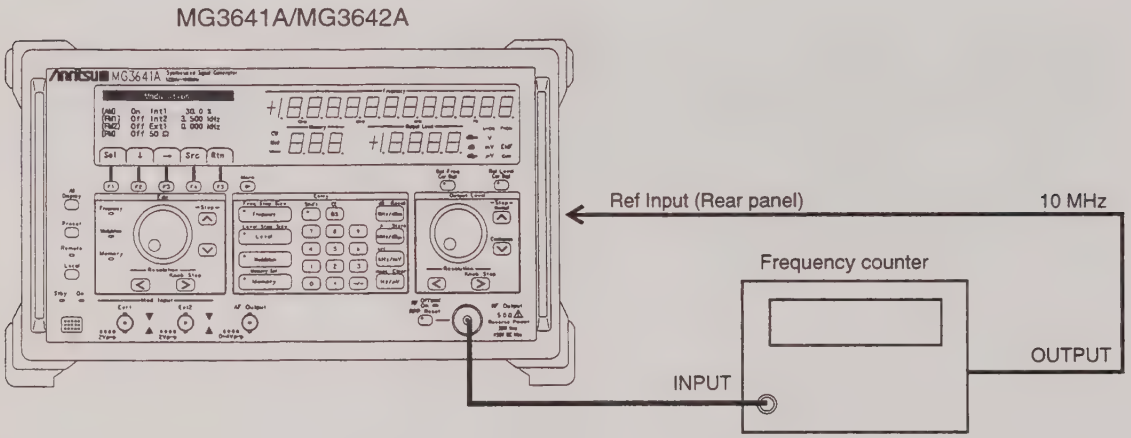

Fig. 7-1. Output Frequency Test

(4) Test procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Connect the reference frequency output (10 MHz) of the frequency counter to the MG3641A/MG3642A external reference input (Ref Input).
2.	Connect the MG3641A/MG3642A output to the input of the frequency counter. (See Figure 7-1.)
3.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A output level to +7 dBm.
4.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency to an arbitrary value.
5.	Confirm that the indicator of the frequency counter is equal to the set value.
6.	Change the frequency and repeat this measurement procedure.

(5) Note on test

The indicator of the frequency counter may include a ±1 count error.

7.3.2 Output level frequency characteristics

(1) Test specifications

- Frequency characteristics with reference to 0 dBm
  ±0.5 dB

(2) Measuring instrument for test

- Power meter (100 kHz to 2080 MHz)

(3) Setup

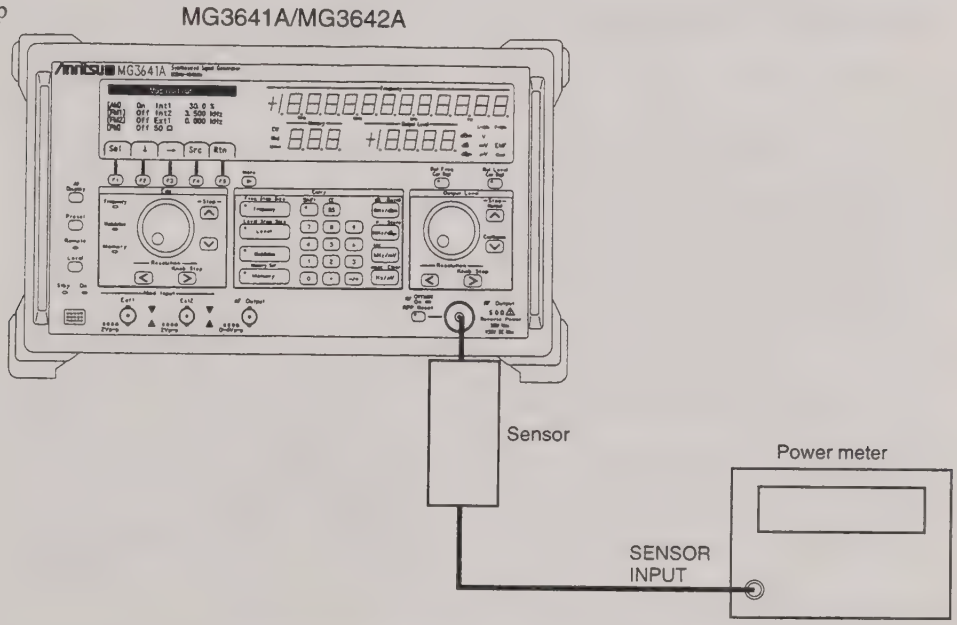

Fig. 7-2. Output Level Frequency Characteristic Test

(4) Test procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Adjust the power meter to the zero point and correct the sensor sensitivity.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A output level to 0 dBm.
3.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A to the frequency to be measured.
4.	Set the calibration factor of the sensor of the power meter and read the output level.
5.	Repeat steps 3 and 4.

(5) Note on test

The MG3641A/MG3642A output level is defined with the RF output connector. To measure the output level, directly connect the power sensor to the MG3641A/MG3642A RF output connector.

7.3.3 Output level accuracy

(1) Test specifications

- Output level accuracy ±1 dB (≤ +17 dBm, ≥ –127 dBm)
  ±3 dB (< –127 dBm)

(2) Measuring instrument for test

- MS2602A Spectrum analyzer (100 kHz to 2080 MHz)
- Pre-amplifier (100 kHz to 2080 MHz, gain 40 dB, noise figure ≤10 dB)
- Fixed attenuator (100 kHz to 2080 MHz, attenuation 3 dB)

(3) Setup

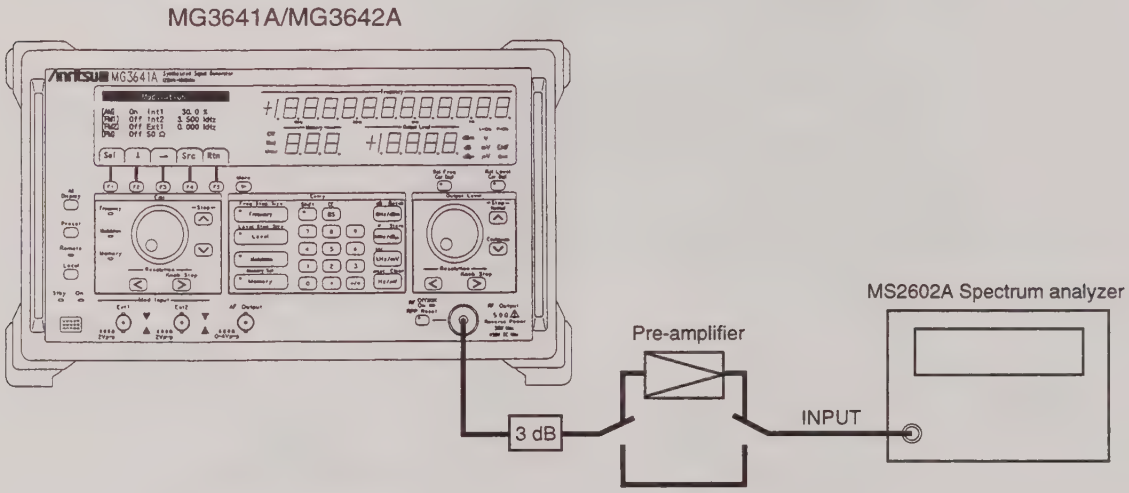

Fig. 7-3 Output Level Accuracy Test

(4) Test procedure (For test, use the calculation sheet of the performance test result sheet in Appendix E.)

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Execute the intenal calibration (ALL CAL) of the MS2602A.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency to the measurement frequency, and the level to +17 dBm. Here, do not use the pre-amplifier.
3.	Set the MS2602A to time-domain sweep mode, reference level +22 dBm, RF attenuator 45 dB, RBW 10 Hz, VBW 10 Hz, and sweep time 50 ms. Fine-adjust the center frequency around the measuring frequency to maximize the marker level.
4.	Record the marker level displayed. (Ma_{+17})
5.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A output level to +16 dBm, and the MS2602A reference level to +21 dBm. Record the marker level displayed. (Ma_{+16})
6.	Setting the MG3641A/MG3642A output level down to -8 dBm, repeat the measurement and record the marker level displayed. (Ma_{+15} to Ma_{-8})

STEP	PROCEDURE
7.	Set the MS2602A RF attenuator to 25 dB with the same setup as in STEP 6.
8.	Record the marker level displayed. (Mb_{-8})
9.	Setting the MG3641A/MG3642A output level down to -28 dBm, repeat the measurement and record the marker level displayed. (Mb_{-13} to Mb_{-28}) Where, always set the MS2602A reference level to the larger level by 5 dB than the MG3641A/ MG3642A output level.
10.	Set the MS2602A RF attenuator to 5 dB with the same setup as in STEP 9.
11.	Record the marker level displayed. (Mc_{-28})
12.	Setting the MG3641A/MG3642A output level down to -48 dBm, repeat the measurement and record the marker level displayed. (Mc_{-33} to Mc_{-48}) Where, always set the MS2602A reference level to the larger level by 5 dB than the MG3641A/ MG3642A output level.
13.	Set the MS2602A RF attenuator to 25 dB and reference level to -3 dBm, and set the pre-amplifier as shown in Fig.7-3.
14.	Record the marker level displayed. (Md_{-48})
15.	Setting the MG3641A/MG3642A output level down to -68 dBm, repeat the measurement and record the marker level displayed. (Md_{-53} to Md_{-68}) Where, always set the MS2602A reference level to the larger level by 45 dB than the MG3641A/ MG3642A output level.
16.	Set the MS2602A RF attenuator to 5 dB with the same setup as in STEP 15.
17.	Record the marker level displayed. (Me_{-68})
18.	Setting the MG3641A/MG3642A output level down to -143 dBm, repeat the measurement and record the marker level displayed. (Me_{-73} to Me_{-143}) Where, always set the MS2602A reference level to the larger level by 45 dB than the MG3641A/ MG3642A output level. However, at -143 dBm measurement, set the MS2602A reference level to -93 dBm. At ≤ -118 dBm measurement, perform the measurement with video averaging(10 times) to improve S/N.
19.	Calculate the output level accuracy using the calculation sheet in Appendix E.

(5) Note on test

Above mentioned method uses the settings which minimize the internal error of the MS2602A. So, if any other spectrum analyzer is used, the measurement accuracy cannot be expected.

On some measurement frequencies, the test may not be performed with enough accuracy because of the internal residual response and an external noise. In this case, shift the measurement frequency.

Since above mentioned method uses the very narrow RBW of the MS2602A, the frequency error occurs if the frequency drifts. So, heat run the MG3641A/MG3642A and the MS2602A.

7.3.4 FM deviation and FM distortion

(1) Test specifications

- Range

0 to 125 Hz	(≥125 kHz,	<250 kHz)
0 to 250 Hz	(≥250 kHz,	<500 kHz)
0 to 500 Hz	(≥500 kHz,	<1 MHz)
0 to 1 kHz	(≥1 MHz,	<2 MHz)
0 to 2 kHz	(≥2 MHz,	<4 MHz)
0 to 4 kHz	(≥4 MHz,	<8 MHz)
0 to 10 kHz	(≥8 MHz,	<16 MHz)
0 to 25.6 kHz	(≥16 MHz,	<32 MHz)
0 to 51.2 kHz	(≥32 MHz,	<64 MHz)
0 to 102 kHz	(≥64 MHz,	<128 MHz)
0 to 256 kHz	(≥128 MHz,	<256 MHz)
0 to 512 kHz	(≥256 MHz,	<512 MHz)
0 to 1024 kHz	(≥512 MHz,	≤1040 MHz)
0 to 2048 kHz	(>1040 MHz,	MG3642A only)

- Accuracy

with reference to Source=Int1 1 kHz, and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band:
± (5 % of set value +10 Hz) (≥0.4 MHz, <512 MHz)
± (5 % of set value +20 Hz) (≥512 MHz, ≤1040 MHz)
± (5 % of set value +40 Hz) (>1040 MHz, MG3642A)

- Distortion

with reference to ≥16 MHz, and Source=Int1 1 kHz
<–40 dB (FM=3.5 kHz deviation)
<–45 dB (FM=22.5 kHz deviation)

(2) Measuring instrument for test

- Modulation analyzer
- Distortion meter

(3) Setup

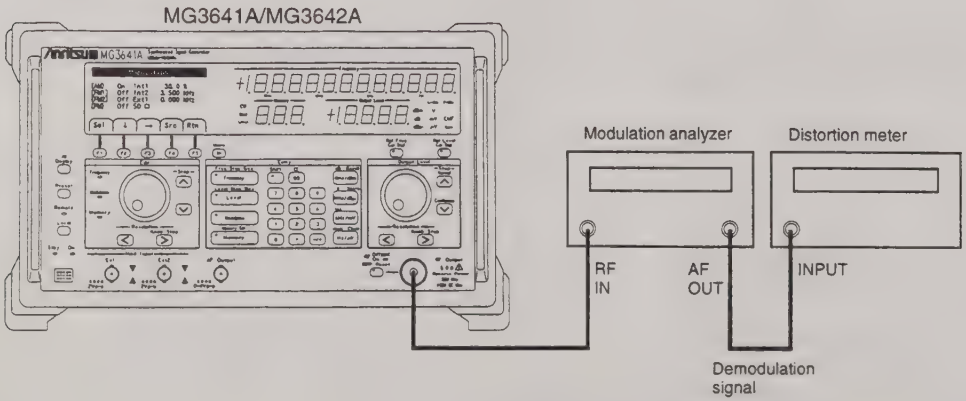

Fig. 7-4. FM Deviation and FM Distortion

(4) Test procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
FM deviation	
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A output level to +7 dBm.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency and modulation analyzer receive frequency to the expected frequency.
3.	Turn on the MG3641A/MG3642A FM, and set Source to Intl 1 kHz.
4.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A FM frequency deviation.
5.	Read the indicator of the modulation analyzer.
6.	Change the MG3641A/MG3642A FM frequency deviation and repeat the measurement.
FM distortion	
7.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A FM frequency deviation to 3.5 kHz or 22.5 kHz.
8.	Measure the demodulation output of the modulation analyzer using the distortion meter.

(5) Note on test

- The demodulation zone of the modulation analyzer must be within 0.3 to 3 kHz at measurement of the FM deviation and 0.3 to 15 kHz or 0.3 to 20 kHz at measurement of distortion rate.
- Using a modulation analyzer with much residual FM affects the measurement of distortion if the FM deviation rate is lower. Use a modulation analyzer with a little residual FM.

7.3.5 AM modulation factor and AM distortion

(1) Test specifications

- Range 0 to 100 %
- Accuracy with reference to ≥0.4 MHz, ≤ +7 dBm, AM ≤ 90 %, Source=Int1 1 kHz, and in a 300 Hz to 3 kHz demodulation band: ± (5 % of set value +2 %)
- Distortion with reference to ≥ 0.4 MHz, ≤ +7 dBm, Source=Int1 1 kHz:
  < –40 dB (AM=30 %)
  < –30 dB (AM=90 %)

(2) Measuring instrument for test

- Modulation analyzer
- Distortion meter

(3) Setup

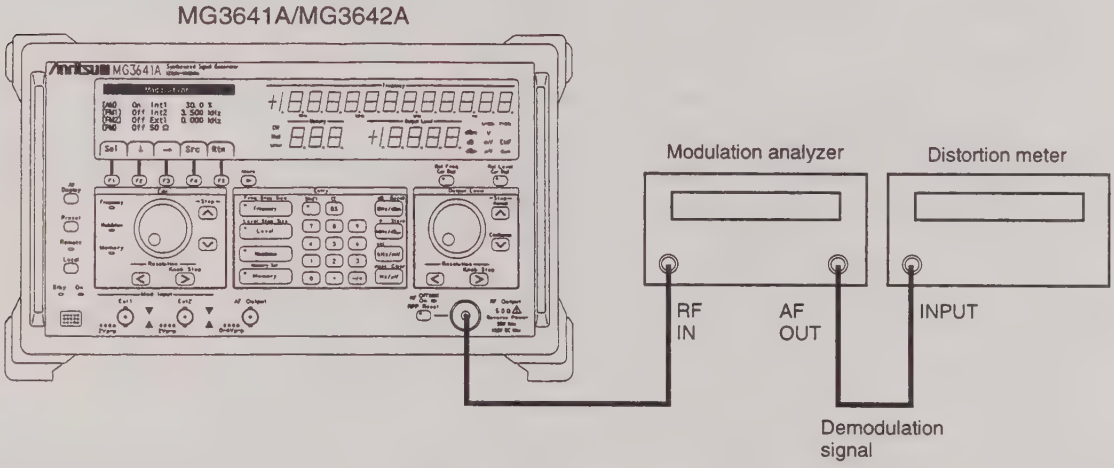

Fig. 7-5. AM modulation factor and AM Distortion Test

(4) Test procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
AM modulation factor	
1.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A output level to +7 dBm.
2.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A frequency and modulation analyzer receive frequency to the expected frequency.
3.	Turn on the MG3641A/MG3642A AM, and set Source to Int1 1 kHz.
4.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A AM modulation factor.
5.	Read the indicator of the modulation analyzer.
6.	Change the MG3641A/MG3642A AM modulation factor and repeat the measurement.
AM distortion	
7.	Set the MG3641A/MG3642A AM modulation to 30 % and 90 %.
8.	Measure the demodulation output of the modulation analyzer with the distortion meter.

(5) Note on test

The demodulation zone of the modulation analyzer must be within 0.3 to 3 kHz at measurement of the modulation factor and 0.3 to 15 kHz or 0.3 to 20 kHz at measurement of the distortion.

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SECTION 8
CALIBRATION

8.1 Calibration Required

The calibration is performed as the preventive maintenance to prevent the MG3641A/MG3642A performance from reducing.

The calibration is required when the inside of this device need periodically be adjusted to maintain the MG3641A/MG3642A performance even if the MG3641A/MG3642A itself operates normally.

If an item that does not satisfy the calibration standard is detected, contact out service division.

8.2 Calibration Device List

Table 8-1 lists the calibration devices according to the calibration items.

Table 8-1. Calibration Device List

Calibration item	Measuring instrument	Requested performance*	Recommended device
Reference oscillator frequency accuracy	Oscilloscope	10 MHz measurable External trigger possible	
Reference oscillator frequency accuracy	Frequency standard	Standard radio wave receiver or equivalent (Accuracy: 1×10^{-9} order or more)	

* Extracts a part of performance that can cover the calibration item measurement range.

8.3 Calibration

For the MG3641A/MG3642A, calibrate the frequency of the built-in Reference oscillator once a half year.

The stability of the MG3641A/MG3642A 10 MHz reference crystal oscillator is $\pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$ per day. Therefore, as the frequency standard, use a standard signal generator that receives the typical radio wave and subcarrier of the color telecasting (signal locked to the rubidium atomic standard) and issues a signal locked to it.

(1) Calibration specifications

- Reference oscillator (standard)
  - Frequency 10 MHz
  - Aging rate $\pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$/day
  - Activation characteristics 1×10^{-7}/10 min. (reference after 24 hour operation)
  - Temperature characteristics $\pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$ (0 to 50°C)
- Reference oscillator (Opt 01)
  - Frequency 10 MHz
  - Aging rate 5×10^{-10}/day
  - Temperature characteristics $\pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$ (0 to 50°C)

(2) Measuring instruments for calibration

- Oscilloscope
- Frequency standard

(3) Setup

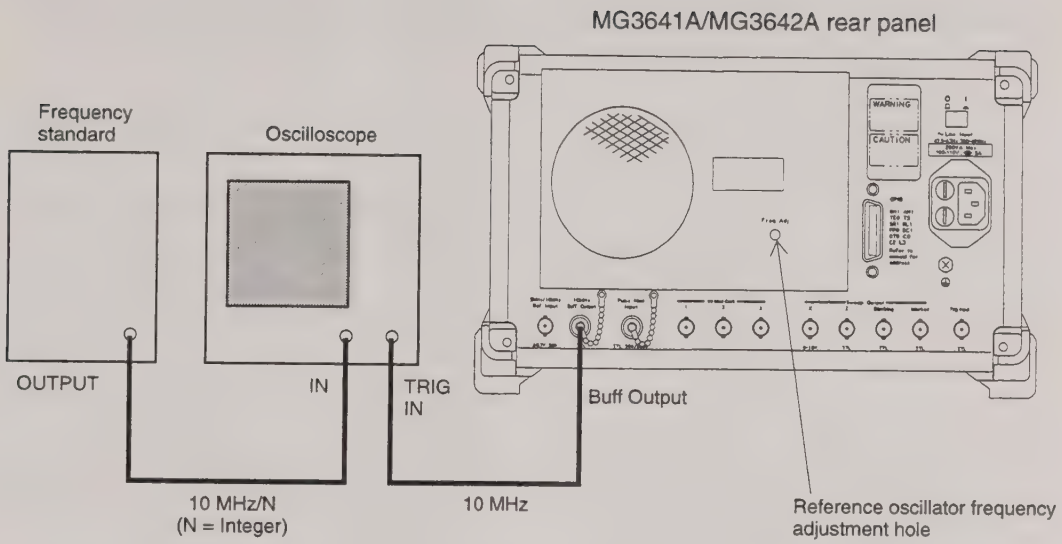

Fig. 8-1. Calibration of Reference Oscillator

(4) Calibration procedure

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	Setup the device at room temperature 23 ±5°C. See Figure 8-1.
2.	Set the ○ | switch on the rear panel to ON to preheat the MG3641A/MG3642A Reference oscillator and hold this state for 24 hours.
3.	After 24 hours lapsed, set the Stby/On switch on the front panel to ON.
4.	Apply the standard frequency to the external synchronization input of the oscilloscope. Also apply the output signal of the buffer output connector on the rear of the MG3641A/MG3642A to vertical axis Y of the oscilloscope.
5.	Adjust the oscilloscope so that the input waveform can be observed. If the input waveform on the oscilloscope moves to the right or left and the synchronization is difficult, the frequency of the Reference oscillator does not match the standard.
6.	The MG3641A/MG3642A is provided a Rererence oscillator calibration hole on the read. See Figure 8-1. Turn the potentiometer in the hole so that the input waveform on the oscilloscope does not move to the right or left.

Note : If standard frequency 10 MHz is applied to axis X of the oscilloscope, a Lissajous's waveform is generated. In this case, adjust the frequency of the Reference oscillator in step 6 so that a static circle is drawn.

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SECTION 9
STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

This section describes daily maintenance, storage, and transportation of the MG3641A/MG3642A.

9.1 Daily Servicing and Preventive Maintenance

To prevent degradation of the performance of the MG3641A/MG3642A, the MG3641A/MG3642A should be operated correctly under the specified conditions. Calibration and performance tests should also be performed routinely. The regular servicing method and interval are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Regular Servicing

	Period	Method
Soiling	• Before long-term storage • When used in dusty locations • When noticeable dust and dirt have accumulated inside cabinet	Wipe with damp cloth and soapy water or cleaning solvent if proper ventilation is prorided.* (DAIFLON)
Dust		Open cabinet and blow out dust with compressed air, taking care to shield face from dust or loose particles.
Lubrication	None	
Loose screws	When detected	Retighten with recommended tool

* Do not use acetone or benzene; the paint finish may be damaged.

9.2 Storage Precautions

This paragraph describes the precautions to take when storing the MG3641A/MG3642A for a long time.

9.2.1 Precautions before storage

1. Wipe any dust and fingermarks off the cabinet.
2. Check the performance to confirm that the MG3641A/MG3642A operates normally.
3. The maximum and minimum storage temperature range is 60° to –20 °C. The maximum humidity is 90 %.
4. Avoid storing it in locations where if may be exposed to direct sunlight, condensation (more than 90 %), excessive dust, or active gases.

9.2.2 Recommended storage conditions

In addition to meeting the conditions listed in paragraph 6.2.1, the MG3641A/MG3642A should preferably be stored where:

1. Temperature is 0° to 30°C
2. Humidity is 40 % to 80 %
3. Temperature and humidity are stable

Before using the MG3641A/MG3642A after storage, check the performance.

9.3 Repacking and Transportation

When transporting the MG3641A/MG3642A over long distances, observe the precautions described below.

9.3.1 Repacking

Use the original packing materials. If the original packing materials were thrown away or destroyed, repack the MG3641A/MG3642A as follows:

1. Install the protective covers over the front and rear panels.
2. Wrap the MG3641A/MG3642A in plastic or similar material.
3. Obtain a cardboard, wood, or aluminum box 10 to 15 cm larger than the MG3641A/MG3642A on all sides.
4. Put the MG3641A/MG3642A in the center of the box and fill the surrounding space with shock absorbent material.
5. Secure the box with twine, tape, or bands.

Note : It is easy to repack the MG3641A/MG3642A if the original packing materials are saved.

9.3.2 Transportation

Transport the MG3641A/MG3642A under the storage conditions recommended in paragraph 9.2.2.

APPENDIX A
INITIAL FACTORY SETTINGS

Set Item	Initial factory Setting
Setting mode	Carrier frequency setting mode
<Carrier Frequency>	
Carrier frequency value	10 MHz
Frequency step value	1 MHz
Resolution position	0.01 Hz position
Relative frequency mode	OFF
Frequency offset value	0 Hz
<Output Level>	
Output level value	–30 dBm
Level step value	1 dB
Resolution position	0.01 dB position
Continuous mode	OFF
Relative level mode	OFF
Level offset value	0 dB
RF ON/OFF	ON
Voltage indication	EMF
Level mode	Hi-speed
Isolation mode	OFF
<FM1 Modulation>	
Modulation	OFF
Frequency deviation	0 Hz
Modulation signal source	Int1
<FM2 Modulation>	
Modulation	OFF
Frequency deviation	0 Hz
Modulation signal source	Int1
<AM Modulation>	
AM modulation	OFF
Modulation factor	0 %
Modulation signal source	Int1

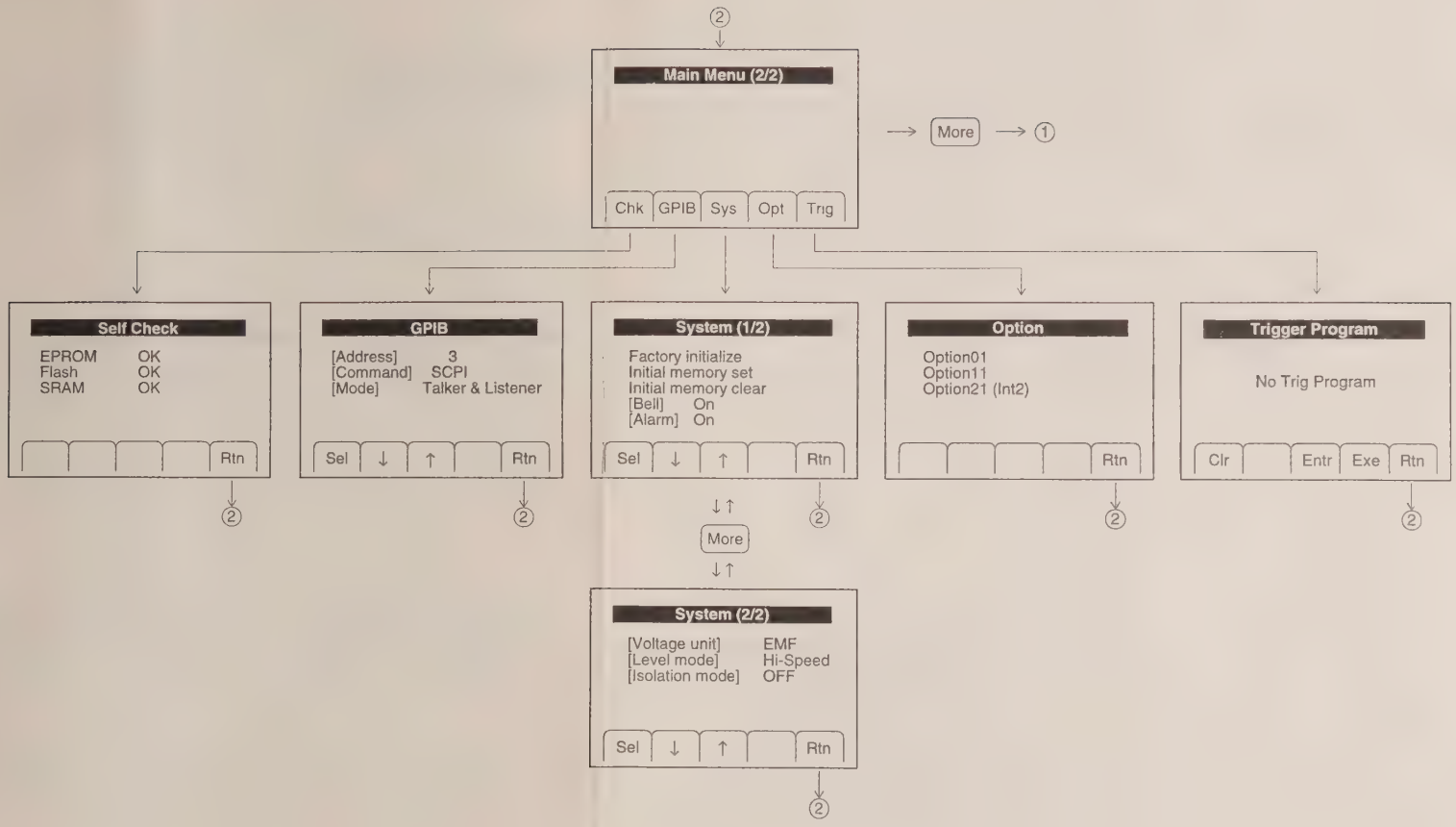
Set Item	Initial factory Setting
<Pulse Modulation>	
Modulation	OFF
Modulation input impedance	50 Ω
<Internal Modulation Signal Source (Int1)>	
Frequency	1 kHz
<Internal Modulation Signal Source (Int2)>	
Frequency	1 kHz
Waveform	Sine wave
<Internal Modulation Signal Source (Int3)>	
Frequency	1 kHz
Waveform	Sine wave
<External Modulation Signal Source (Ext1)>	
Coupling	AC
<External Modulation Signal Source (Ext2)>	
Coupling	AC
<AF Output>	
AF signal source	OFF
AF level	1 Vp-p
Resolution position	1 mV
<Frequency Sweep>	
Sweep type	START-STOP
Sweep mode	AUTO
Sweep pattern	LIN ΔF
Start frequency	1 MHz
Stop frequency	100 MHz
Center frequency	50.5 MHz
Span frequency	99 MHz
Number of frequency steps	991
Frequency step size	100 kHz
Marker frequency	1 MHz
Sweep time	5 ms/step

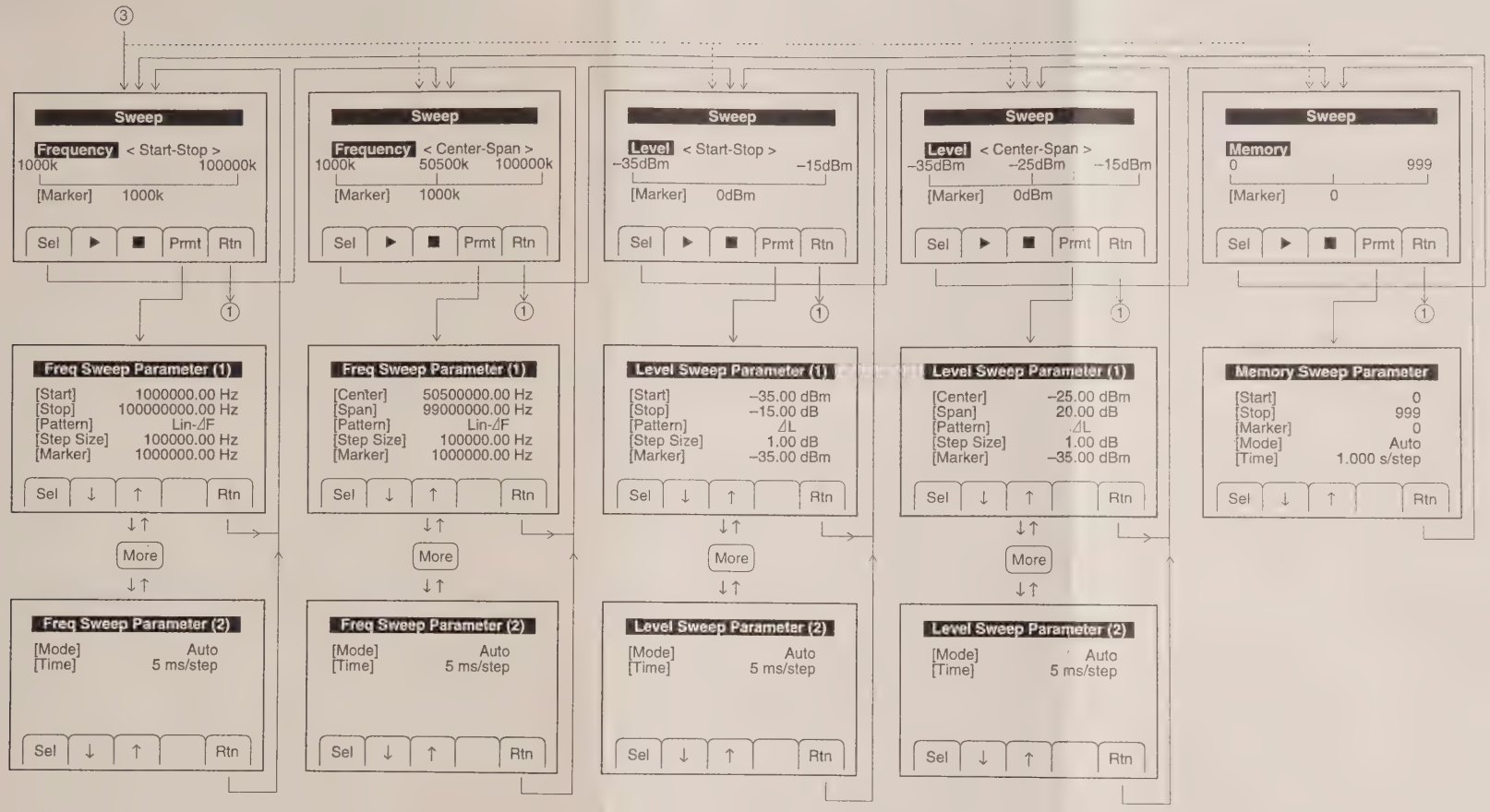
Set Item	Initial factory Setting
<Level Sweep>	
Sweep type	START-STOP
Sweep mode	AUTO
Sweep pattern	ΔL
Start level	–35 dBm
Stop level	–15 dBm
Center level	–25 dBm
Span level	20 dB
Number of level steps	21
Level step size	1 dB
Marker level	–35 dBm
Sweep time	5 ms/step
<Memory Sweep>	
Sweep mode	AUTO
Start address	0
Stop address	999
Marker address	0
Sweep time	1 s/step
<Memory>	
Memory contents	No data
Recallable memory blocks	All blocks
Recall mode	All panel information
<Other Functions>	
Bell	OFF
Alarm	ON
Display	ON (Both 7-seg. & EL)
<GPIB>	
GPIB address	3
GPIB function	Talker/listener

(Blank)

APPENDIX B
FUNCTION-KEY TRANSITION

(Blank)

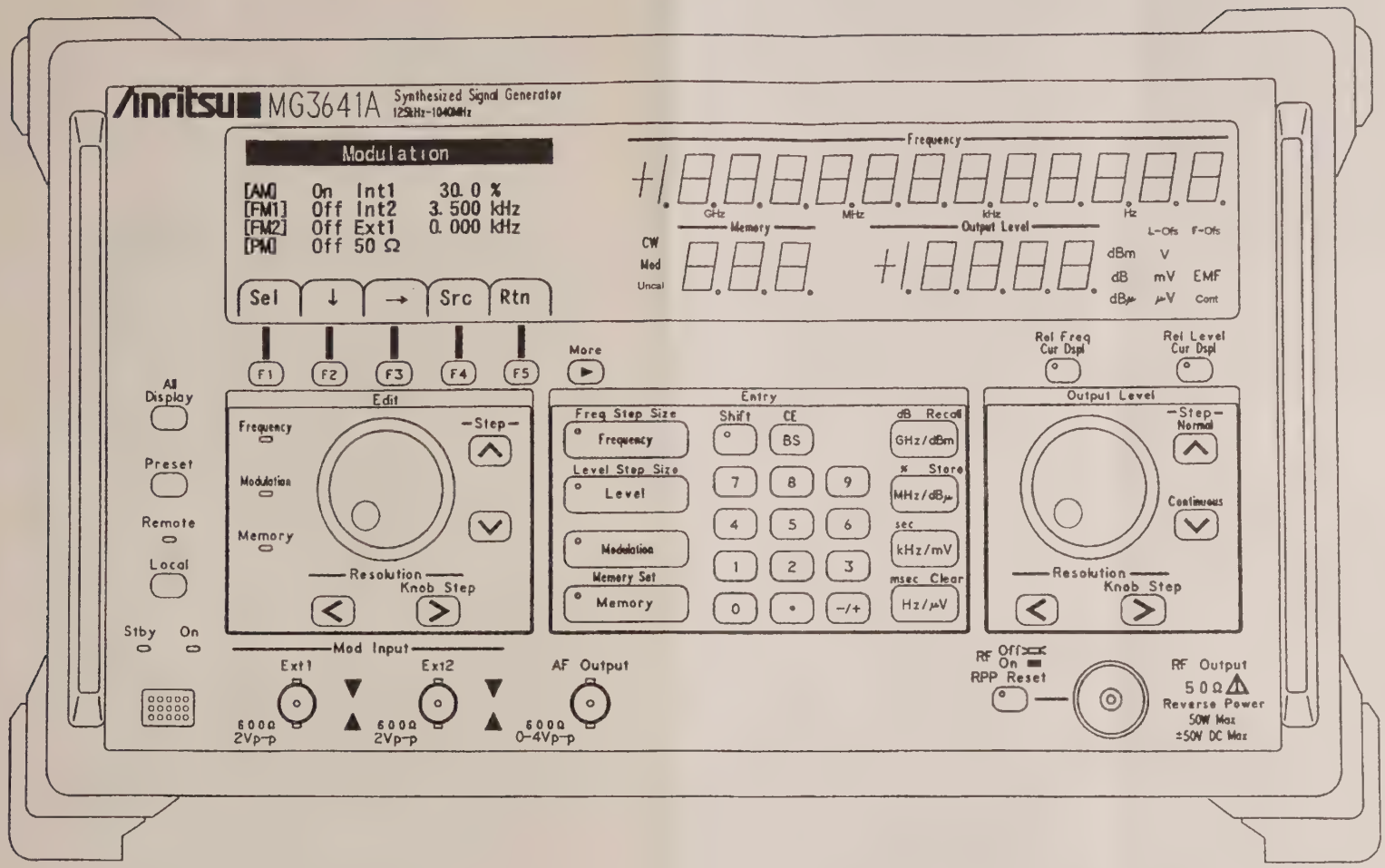

②
Main Menu (2/2)
More
①
Chk
GPIB
Sys
Opt
Trig
Self Check
EPROM OK
Flash OK
SRAM OK
Rtn
②
GPIB
[Address] 3
[Command] SCPI
[Mode] Talker & Listener
Sel
↓
↑
Rtn
②
System (1/2)
Factory initialize
Initial memory set
Initial memory clear
[Bell] On
[Alarm] On
Sel
↓
↑
Rtn
②
↓↑
More
↓↑
System (2/2)
[Voltage unit] EMF
[Level mode] Hi-Speed
[Isolation mode] OFF
Sel
↓
↑
Rtn
②
Option
Option01
Option11
Option21 (Int2)
Rtn
②
Trigger Program
No Trig Program
Clr
Entr
Exe
Rtn
②

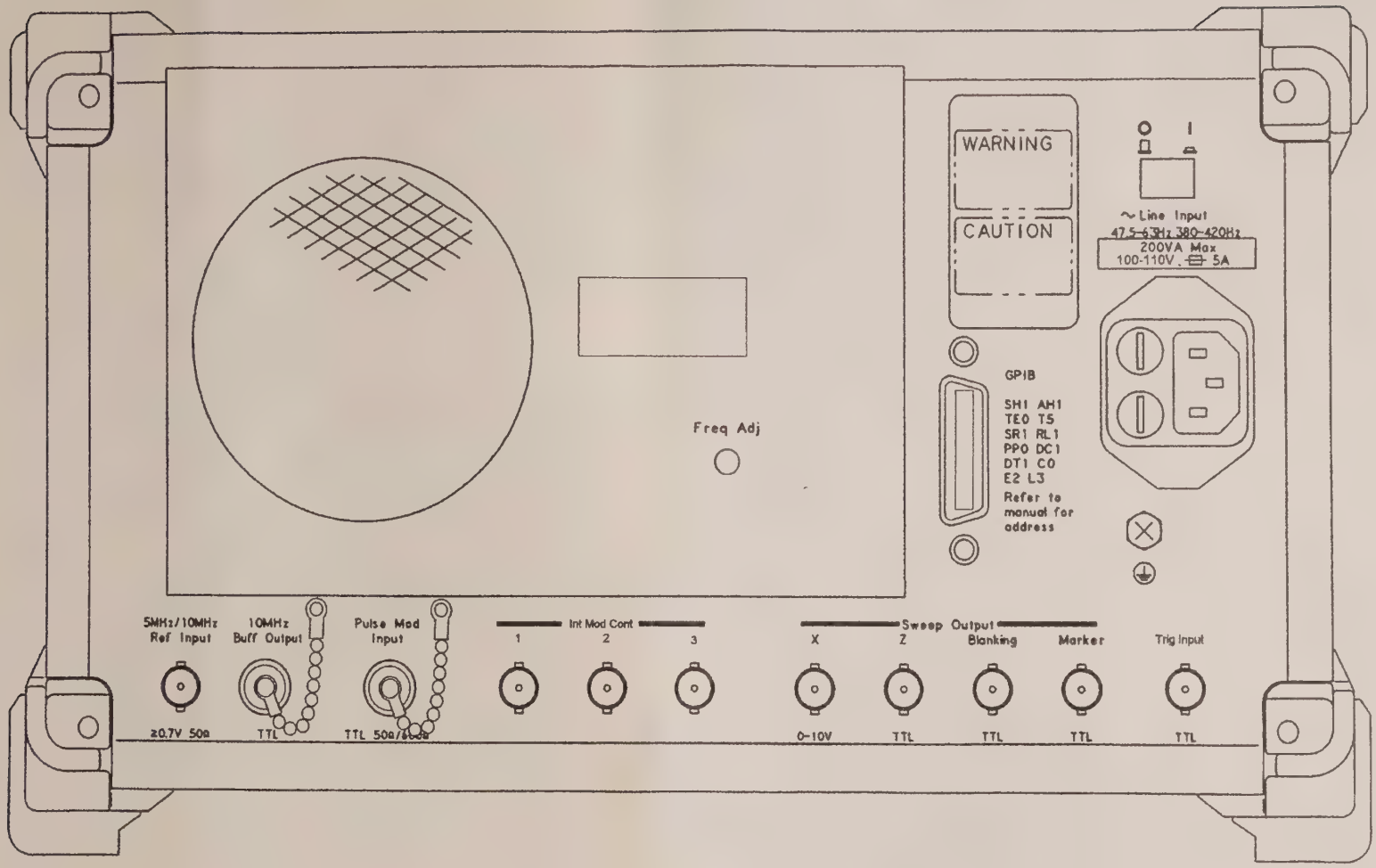

③
Sweep
Frequency < Start-Stop >
1000k 100000k
[Marker] 1000k
Sel ▶ ■ Prmt Rtn
①
Freq Sweep Parameter (1)
[Start] 1000000.00 Hz
[Stop] 100000000.00 Hz
[Pattern] Lin-⊿F
[Step Size] 100000.00 Hz
[Marker] 1000000.00 Hz
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
↓↑
More
↓↑
Freq Sweep Parameter (2)
[Mode] Auto
[Time] 5 ms/step
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
Sweep
Frequency < Center-Span >
1000k 50500k 100000k
[Marker] 1000k
Sel ▶ ■ Prmt Rtn
①
Freq Sweep Parameter (1)
[Center] 50500000.00 Hz
[Span] 99000000.00 Hz
[Pattern] Lin-⊿F
[Step Size] 100000.00 Hz
[Marker] 1000000.00 Hz
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
↓↑
More
↓↑
Freq Sweep Parameter (2)
[Mode] Auto
[Time] 5 ms/step
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
Sweep
Level < Start-Stop >
–35dBm –15dBm
[Marker] 0dBm
Sel ▶ ■ Prmt Rtn
①
Level Sweep Parameter (1)
[Start] –35.00 dBm
[Stop] –15.00 dB
[Pattern] ⊿L
[Step Size] 1.00 dB
[Marker] –35.00 dBm
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
↓↑
More
↓↑
Level Sweep Parameter (2)
[Mode] Auto
[Time] 5 ms/step
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
Sweep
Level < Center-Span >
–35dBm –25dBm –15dBm
[Marker] 0dBm
Sel ▶ ■ Prmt Rtn
①
Level Sweep Parameter (1)
[Center] –25.00 dBm
[Span] 20.00 dB
[Pattern] ⊿L
[Step Size] 1.00 dB
[Marker] –35.00 dBm
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
↓↑
More
↓↑
Level Sweep Parameter (2)
[Mode] Auto
[Time] 5 ms/step
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn
Sweep
Memory
0 999
[Marker] 0
Sel ▶ ■ Prmt Rtn
①
Memory Sweep Parameter
[Start] 0
[Stop] 999
[Marker] 0
[Mode] Auto
[Time] 1.000 s/step
Sel ↓ ↑ Rtn

(Blank)

APPENDIX C
FRONT AND REAR PANEL LAYOUT

(Blank)


Anritsu MG3641A Synthesized Signal Generator
Modulation
[AM] On Int1 30.0 %
[FM1] Off Int2 3.500 kHz
[FM2] Off Ext1 0.000 kHz
[PM] Off 50 Ω
Frequency
GHz MHz kHz Hz
Memory
Output Level
CW
Mod
Uncal
L-Ofs F-Ofs
dBm V
dB mV EMF
dBμ μV Cont
Sel ↓ → Src Rtn
F1 F2 F3 F4 F5
More
Rel Freq Cur Dspl
Rel Level Cur Dspl
All Display
Preset
Remote
Local
Stby On
Edit
Frequency
Modulation
Memory
Step
Resolution
Knob Step
Entry
Freq Step Size
Frequency
Level Step Size
Level
Modulation
Memory Set
Memory
Shift
CE
BS
dB Recall
GHz/dBm
% Store
MHz/dBμ
sec
kHz/mV
msec Clear
Hz/μV
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3
0 . -/+
Output Level
Step
Normal
Continuous
Resolution
Knob Step
Mod Input
Ext1
Ext2
AF Output
600Ω 2Vp-p
600Ω 2Vp-p
600Ω 0-4Vp-p
RF Off On
RPP Reset
RF Output
50Ω
Reverse Power
50W Max
±50W DC Max


WARNING
CAUTION
~Line Input
47.5-63Hz 380-420Hz
200VA Max
100-110V . 5A
GPIB
SH1 AH1
TE0 T5
SR1 RL1
PP0 DC1
DT1 C0
E2 L3
Refer to manual for address
Freq Adj
5MHz/10MHz Ref Input
10MHz Buff Output
Pulse Mod Input
Int Mod Cont
1
2
3
Sweep Output
X
Z
Blanking
Marker
Trig Input
≥0.7V 50Ω
TTL
TTL 50Ω/600Ω
0-10V
TTL
TTL
TTL
TTL

APPENDIX D
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(Blank)

APPENDIX E
PERFORMANCE TEST RESULTS SHEET

This section shows examples of the performance test results sheets for the performance test of the MG3641A/MG3642A. Copy these sheets to record the test result.

Test site: _____ Report No. _____

_____ Date _____

_____ Tested by _____

Model name MG364_A Synthesized Signal Generator

Mfg. No. _____ Ambient temp. _____ °C

AC power freq. _____ Hz Relative humidity _____ %

Note:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Output frequency (Para. 7.3.1)

Setting	Result
130 kHz	_____
1 MHz	_____
10 MHz	_____
100 MHz	_____
200 MHz	_____
300 MHz	_____
500 MHz	_____
1000 MHz	_____
1500 MHz	_____
2000 MHz	_____

Output level frequency response (Para.7.3.2)

Setting		Min. spec.	Result	Max. spec.
Freq.	Output level			
130 kHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
1 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
10 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
100 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
200 MHz	0 dBm	-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
300 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
500 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
1000 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
1500 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm
2000 MHz		-0.5 dBm	_____	+0.5 dBm

Output level accuracy (Para.7.3.3)

Set Output level	Min. spec.	Result					Max. Spec.
		10 MHz	100 MHz	500 MHz	1000 MHz	2000 MHz	
+17 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+13 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+7 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+6 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+5 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+4 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+3 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+2 dBm	- 1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
+1 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
0 dBm		Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	
-1 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-2 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-3 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-8 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-13 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-18 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-23 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-28 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-33 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-38 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-43 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-48 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-53 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-58 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-63 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-68 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-73 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-78 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-83 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-88 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-93 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-98 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-103 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-108 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-113 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-118 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-123 dBm	-1 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+1 dB
-128 dBm	-3 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+3 dB
-133 dBm	-3 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+3 dB
-138 dBm	-3 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+3 dB
-143 dBm	-3 dB	____	____	____	____	____	+3 dB

FM deviation accuracy (Para. 7.3.4)

Setting		Min.	Result	Max.
Freq.	FM dev.	Spec.		Spec.
10 MHz	300 Hz	275 Hz	_____	325 Hz
	1 kHz	940 Hz	_____	1.06 kHz
	3 kHz	2.84 kHz	_____	3.16 kHz
	10 kHz	9.49 kHz	_____	10.51 kHz
100 MHz	300 Hz	275 Hz	_____	325 Hz
	1 kHz	940 Hz	_____	1.06 kHz
	3 kHz	2.84 kHz	_____	3.16 kHz
	10 kHz	9.49 kHz	_____	10.51 kHz
	30 kHz	28.49 kHz	_____	31.51 kHz
	100 kHz	94.99 kHz	_____	105.01 kHz
500 MHz	300 Hz	275 Hz	_____	325 Hz
	1 kHz	940 Hz	_____	1.06 kHz
	3 kHz	2.84 kHz	_____	3.16 kHz
	10 kHz	9.49 kHz	_____	10.51 kHz
	30 kHz	28.49 kHz	_____	31.51 kHz
	100 kHz	94.99 kHz	_____	105.01 kHz
	300 kHz	284.99 kHz	_____	315.01 kHz
1000 MHz	300 Hz	265 Hz	_____	335 Hz
	1 kHz	930 Hz	_____	1.07 kHz
	3 kHz	2.83 kHz	_____	3.17 kHz
	10 kHz	9.48 kHz	_____	10.52 kHz
	30 kHz	28.48 kHz	_____	31.52 kHz
	100 kHz	94.98 kHz	_____	105.02 kHz
	300 kHz	284.98 kHz	_____	315.02 kHz
2000 MHz	300 Hz	245 Hz	_____	355 Hz
	1 kHz	910 Hz	_____	1.09 kHz
	3 kHz	2.81 kHz	_____	3.19 kHz
	10 kHz	9.46 kHz	_____	10.54 kHz
	30 kHz	28.46 kHz	_____	31.54 kHz
	100 kHz	94.96 kHz	_____	105.04 kHz
	300 kHz	284.96 kHz	_____	315.04 kHz

FM distortion (Para. 7.3.4)

Set FM dev.	Result					Max. spec.
	10 MHz	100 MHz	500 MHz	1000 MHz	2000 MHz	
3.5 kHz	———	———	———	———	———	-40 dB
22.5 kHz						-45 dB

AM mod. factor accuracy (Para. 7.3.5)

Set AM dep.	Min. spec.	Result					Max. spec.
		10 MHz	100 MHz	500 MHz	1000 MHz	2000 MHz	
10 %	7.5 %	———	———	———	———	———	12.5 %
30 %	26.5 %	———	———	———	———	———	33.5 %
50 %	45.5 %	———	———	———	———	———	54.5 %
80 %	74.0 %	———	———	———	———	———	86.0 %
90 %	83.5 %	———	———	———	———	———	96.5 %

AM distortion (Para. 7.3.5)

Set AM dep.	Result					Max. spec.
	10 MHz	100 MHz	500 MHz	1000 MHz	2000 MHz	
30 %	———	———	———	———	———	-40 dB
90 %						-30 dB

This sheet is used for the calculation at measurement of output level accuracy (para. 7.3.3).
Copy this at the measurement.

Calculation sheet for output level accuracy (Measurement frequency: MHz)

STEP	MG3641A /MG3642A Level setting	Pre-amp.	MS2602A setting			Marker level measured (dBm)	Output level accuracy (dB)
			Ref. level	RF att.	Average		
STEP4	+17 dBm		+22 dBm			Ma_{+17}=	Ma_{+17}-Ma_0-17=
STEP5	+16 dBm		+21 dBm			Ma_{+16}=	Ma_{+16}-Ma_0-16=
	+15 dBm		+20 dBm			Ma_{+15}=	Ma_{+15}-Ma_0-15=
	+14 dBm		+19 dBm			Ma_{+14}=	Ma_{+14}-Ma_0-14=
	+13 dBm		+18 dBm			Ma_{+13}=	Ma_{+13}-Ma_0-13=
	+12 dBm		+17 dBm			Ma_{+12}=	Ma_{+12}-Ma_0-12=
	+11 dBm		+16 dBm			Ma_{+11}=	Ma_{+11}-Ma_0-11=
	+10 dBm		+15 dBm			Ma_{+10}=	Ma_{+10}-Ma_0-10=
	+9 dBm		+14 dBm			Ma_{+9}=	Ma_{+9}-Ma_0-9=
	+8 dBm		+13 dBm			Ma_{+8}=	Ma_{+8}-Ma_0-8=
	+7 dBm	OFF	+12 dBm	45 dB	OFF	Ma_{+7}=	Ma_{+7}-Ma_0-7=
STEP6	+6 dBm		+11 dBm			Ma_{+6}=	Ma_{+6}-Ma_0-6=
	+5 dBm		+10 dBm			Ma_{+5}=	Ma_{+5}-Ma_0-5=
	+4 dBm		+9 dBm			Ma_{+4}=	Ma_{+4}-Ma_0-4=
	+3 dBm		+8 dBm			Ma_{+3}=	Ma_{+3}-Ma_0-3=
	+2 dBm		+7 dBm			Ma_{+2}=	Ma_{+2}-Ma_0-2=
	+1 dBm		+6 dBm			Ma_{+1}=	Ma_{+1}-Ma_0-1=
	0 dBm		+5 dBm			Ma_0=	Ma_0-Ma_0-0=
	-1 dBm		+4 dBm			Ma_{-1}=	Ma_{-1}-Ma_0+1=
	-2 dBm		+3 dBm			Ma_{-2}=	Ma_{-2}-Ma_0+2=
	-3 dBm		+2 dBm			Ma_{-3}=	Ma_{-3}-Ma_0+3=
	-8 dBm		-3 dBm			Ma_{-8}=	Ma_{-8}-Ma_0+8=
STEP8	-8 dBm		-3 dBm			Mb_{-8}=	(K_1=Mb_{-8}-Ma_{-8}=)
	-13 dBm		-8 dBm			Mb_{-13}=	Mb_{-13}-Ma_0-K_1+13=
STEP9	-18 dBm	OFF	-13 dBm	25 dB	OFF	Mb_{-18}=	Mb_{-18}-Ma_0-K_1+18=
	-23 dBm		-18 dBm			Mb_{-23}=	Mb_{-23}-Ma_0-K_1+23=
	-28 dBm		-23 dBm			Mb_{-28}=	Mb_{-28}-Ma_0-K_1+28=
STEP11	-28 dBm		-23 dBm			Mc_{-28}=	(K_2=Mc_{-28}-Mb_{-28}+K_1=)
	-33 dBm		-28 dBm			Mc_{-33}=	Mc_{-33}-Ma_0-K_2+33=
STEP12	-38 dBm	OFF	-33 dBm	5 dB	OFF	Mc_{-38}=	Mc_{-38}-Ma_0-K_2+38=
	-43 dBm		-38 dBm			Mc_{-43}=	Mc_{-43}-Ma_0-K_2+43=
	-48 dBm		-43 dBm			Mc_{-48}=	Mc_{-48}-Ma_0-K_2+48=
STEP14	-48 dBm		-3 dBm			Md_{-48}=	(K_3=Md_{-48}-Mc_{-48}+K_2=)
	-53 dBm		-8 dBm			Md_{-53}=	Md_{-53}-Mc_0-K_3+53=
STEP15	-58 dBm	ON	-13 dBm	25 dB	OFF	Md_{-58}=	Md_{-58}-Ma_0-K_3+58=
	-63 dBm		-18 dBm			Md_{-63}=	Md_{-63}-Ma_0-K_3+63=
	-68 dBm		-23 dBm			Md_{-68}=	Md_{-68}-Ma_0-K_3+68=
STEP17	-68 dBm		-23 dBm			Me_{-68}=	(K_4=Me_{-68}-Md_{-68}+K_3=)
	-73 dBm		-28 dBm			Me_{-73}=	Me_{-73}-Ma_0-K_4+73=
	-78 dBm		-33 dBm			Me_{-78}=	Me_{-78}-Ma_0-K_4+78=
	-83 dBm		-38 dBm			Me_{-83}=	Me_{-83}-Ma_0-K_4+83=
	-88 dBm		-43 dBm		OFF	Me_{-88}=	Me_{-88}-Ma_0-K_4+88=
	-93 dBm		-48 dBm			Me_{-93}=	Me_{-93}-Ma_0-K_4+93=
	-98 dBm	ON	-53 dBm	5 dB		Me_{-98}=	Me_{-98}-Ma_0-K_4+98=
STEP18	-103 dBm		-58 dBm			Me_{-103}=	Me_{-103}-Ma_0-K_4+103=
	-108 dBm		-63 dBm			Me_{-108}=	Me_{-108}-Ma_0-K_4+108=
	-113 dBm		-68 dBm			Me_{-113}=	Me_{-113}-Ma_0-K_4+113=
	-118 dBm		-73 dBm			Me_{-118}=	Me_{-118}-Ma_0-K_4+118=
	-123 dBm		-73 dBm			Me_{-123}=	Me_{-123}-Ma_0-K_4+123=
	-128 dBm		-73 dBm		ON	Me_{-128}=	Me_{-128}-Ma_0-K_4+128=
	-133 dBm		-73 dBm			Me_{-133}=	Me_{-133}-Ma_0-K_4+133=
	-138 dBm		-73 dBm			Me_{-138}=	Me_{-138}-Ma_0-K_4+138=
	-143 dBm		-73 dBm			Me_{-143}=	Me_{-143}-Ma_0-K_4+143=

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